

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Bird's eye view  
Middle aged men under the microscope  
Balcombe bunker  
How to qualify for the doomsday guest list



Back to basics  
Digby Anderson argues that schools should concentrate on the three Rs, with payment by voucher for fringe subjects

Bat and ball  
The full county cricket averages

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between three winners yesterday. Mr Michael Tinsley of Retford, North, Mr Keith Richardson of Rainham, Kent, and Mr John McGilgan of Coleraine, Northern Ireland. Each receive £666.66p.

Today's Portfolio list, page 24. How to play, back page Information Service.

## Post Office deliveries criticized

More than 750,000 first class letters are not delivered by the next working day, the Post Office User's National Council reports. However, it notes that price rises have been kept below the rate of inflation. Page 3

## Ronan Point allegation

Consultants called in to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point - the 22-storey block of flats which collapsed in 1968 - did not examine a crucial joint, according to an architect's report. Page 2

## Shuttle snag

A temporary fault affecting a communications satellite reduced contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatened to disrupt transmission of its radar pictures of the Earth's surface. Page 8

## GCHQ appeal

The Law Lords were told that the Government's decision to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham ran contrary to the traditions of consultation at the centre. Page 2

## General's battle

A libel action against CBS television by General William Westmoreland, the American Commander at the height of the Vietnam war, threatens to revive bitter memories. Page 5

## Palmer elected

Charles Palmer, the prominent judo administrator, has been elected chairman of the British Olympic Association for the next four years. He succeeds the late Sir Dennis Follows. Page 26

## Leader page 17

Letters: On Tory attitudes, from Lord Alport, and others; Civil Service, from Mr J. E. Alder; countryside, from Sir Derek Barber and Mr W. H. N. Wilkinson  
Leading articles: Runcie interview; Reagan and Mondale. Features, pages 10, 11, 13, 16  
Sir John Hoskins on the need for a long-term Tory strategy; Roger Scruton on Scarf's real crime; will Chernenko be eased out? Spectrum: low-key Lloyd Webber. Fashion: pinstripe and peacock  
Computer Horizons, pages 33-40  
Male chauvinists and the key-board: Lawyers lose the wig-and-quill image; Wire-lap worries  
Obituary, page 18  
Waldemar von Zedtwitz, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr Ernest Hall  
Classified, pages 28-30  
Legal appointments: La crème de la crème

Home News	24	Diary	16
Overseas	25	Law Report	32
Arts	18	Press Books	28
Archaeology	18	Sale Rooms	7
Books	14	Science	25-27
Bridge	18	Sport	31
Business	19-24	TV & Radio	31
Chess	18	Theatre, etc	31
Church	18	Universities	32
Court	18	Weather	32
Crossword	32	Wills	18

# Tory chairman tells Runcie to 'confront the truth'

By Anthony Bevis and Philip Webster

The Conservative Party leadership last night challenged the pride and confidence of all those working within the coal industry.

But the debates will take place against the background of a Market and Opinion Research International Mori poll, published in last night's *Standard*, the London evening paper, which showed that only 49 per cent of Conservative voters felt that the Government's handling of the miners' strike had been good.

Mr Gummer, a member of the General Synod said that the archbishop's words were "a very stern message to all politicians". But he countered: "We need to confront the truth."

It was not enough to say something should be done about unemployment, without suggesting alternatives. There was no alternative. It was not enough to suggest that something should be done about the miners' strike, when the alternative could mean large scale unemployment in industries which depended on coal and electricity.

The conference will today confront the central issues of the miners' strike in two debates, on law and order, and on energy. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will reply to a motion implicitly criticizing the Government's failure to meet "the whole problem of organized violence and intimidation."

The motion on energy, which will be answered by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that the Government should "embark upon a

vigorous programme to restore the pride and confidence of all those working within the coal industry."

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Mr Gummer said last night that no one had produced an alternative policy on unemployment, and the country was still suffering from the failures of previous administrations' handling of the economy.

He said that the archbishop was perfectly right to say that leadership was needed. "The leadership we have in this country and which we have needed for many years. Is the leadership that is prepared to tell the truth unhesitatingly. That this Prime Minister has done. We would have no hope of dealing with our unemployment problems, any more than of dealing with inflation if we

had not been prepared to confront that truth."

Mr Gummer continued "We also have to be concerned that those who are disadvantaged or directly hurt by the changes in the world economic situation must be helped to every possible extent. There is a great need to speak the truth, and do everything possible to help those affected by economic changes."

Referring to the mining dispute, he said it was not correct to talk about confrontation from the Government's or the coal board's side. "Every move, every change, every attempt to come to an answer has come from the coal board. Only Arthur Scargill has refused to move at all. The public clearly knows where the intransigence lies," he said.

But Mr Gummer distanced himself from those Conservative MPs who have attacked the archbishop and other bishops for their remarks about the miners' dispute, and who have questioned their right to intervene. He said: "It is perfectly proper for bishops of the Church of England or any other church to comment on public policy, which is, after all, part of life. If they don't comment, they are missing 'out part of their job'."

Asked whether the Government was embarrassed by Mr Runcie's intervention, Mr Gummer said: "I would have thought that the most embarrassing thing would have been if we were not prepared to discuss the issue properly and directly."

The first thing needed was to confront the truth, he said. Continued on back page, col 2

Leading article 17

good. Nearly one in three of the Conservative voters questioned felt that the handling of the miners' strike had been bad.

The MORI findings on unemployment were even worse. Only 16 per cent thought that the Government's record on reducing unemployment had been good, compared with 68 per cent of Conservative voters who felt that it had been bad.

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## Thatcher admits more could have been said on Belgrano

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher admitted last night that it might have been better if the government had been more forthcoming about the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Argentine cruiser when the full facts became known to ministers two years ago.

In a letter to Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, the Prime Minister said she and cabinet colleagues were not told by defence chiefs for six months about the change in course of the Argentine cruiser on the day it was sunk by HMS Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Ministers were only told in November 1982 "when all the details were eventually considered to deal with parliamentary questions".

But despite learning about the new information, which contradicted ministerial statements in the House of Commons, no attempt was made by ministers to correct the record.

In the White Paper of December 1982 on the Falklands, or later in the Commons. "With the benefit of the hindsight which is so evident in this argument, it may be that it would have helped to have said something more at that time, consistent with the need to avoid giving information of operational significance," Mrs Thatcher said.

Last month she confirmed in a letter to a Labour MP that the Ministry of Defence knew that the Belgrano had reversed course away from the Task Force on May 2, 1982.

Last night Dr Owen and Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, demanded to know why the Prime Minister and ministerial colleagues had deliberately misled the House of Commons and why Mrs Thatcher had misled the public on television during the general election.

Referring to a "complex

cover-up" at the MoD, Dr Owen said: "All this could easily be put right if only the Prime Minister would admit to error."

Mr Dalyell, the persistent critic of the Belgrano sinking, said: "The truth has had to be dragged out of her."

● Mrs Thatcher last night denied that defence ministers had been involved in the decision to prosecute Mr Clive Ponting, the senior MoD civil servant charged with the unauthorized disclosure of documents on the Belgrano sinking. With committed proceedings against Mr Ponting due to start today, Mrs Thatcher, in a letter to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, criticized "the quite unjustifiable attacks in the media and elsewhere on the role of the Ministry of Defence ministers in this case."

Thatcher letters, page 2

## Hawke sets December election test

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, yesterday ended months of speculation by calling a general election for December 1, 15 months earlier than he needed to.

Mr Hawke told the House of Representatives Australians should have the opportunity to pass judgment on the Government and renew its mandate.

But Mr Andrew Peacock, the Opposition leader, branded the election as unnecessary. He said the Government was running to the polls before the economic recovery collapsed under the weight of its policies.

Voters will elect a 143-member House of Representatives and half the Senate in an enlarged Parliament based on new electoral boundaries.

The Liberal-National Party opposition coalition will need a swing of 3.2 per cent to unseat the Government, which recent opinion polls suggest is extremely unlikely. The Government has a majority of 25 seats in the House of Representatives, but does not control the upper house.

Mr Hawke last night said the Government would fight on its "tremendous achievements in the economic and social field, and in the field of international relations." He said the Opposition wanted to dismantle all the apparatus on which the recovery of Australia had been based.

Mr Peacock said the Opposition would concentrate on taxes, the assis test for pensioners and the national health scheme. Medicare. He believed organized crime, much in the headlines recently, would be a secondary issue.

Heading for landslide, page 9

## Reagan attempts to regain lost ground

From Nicholas Ashford, Charlotte, North Carolina

President Reagan returned to the campaign trail yesterday, preaching a message of optimism and renewal in an attempt to restore some of the momentum he lost during Sunday night's televised debate with Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

In Charlotte he told an enthusiastic crowd that the election was not a contest between Democrats and Republicans but "between the future and the past, and it's being waged for the soul of our country and the will of its people."

He said his Democratic opponents were preaching gloom and doom so that they could come back "and raise our taxes again."

Later, in remarks prepared for delivery in the "Little Italy" section of Baltimore, he urged America to "quit listening to the gloom-and-doomers. We've

left self-doubt and pessimism behind."

Referring to Mr Mondale's call for higher taxes to reduce the budget deficit, he said that "those who have never broken free from the mentality of tax, tax, spend, spend still think increasing taxes is the best way to solve America's problems."

Reagan aides said the President would continue to focus on Mr Mondale's tax proposals in an attempt to divert attention from the points which Mr Mondale scored during the debate. Although these officials claim that Mr Reagan managed to stand his ground, they concede that the President did not put on one of his best performances.

The Mondale camp claimed that the Democratic candidate won the debate. They hope they can use the impetus this has given his campaign to whittle down Mr Reagan's huge lead. Report and photograph, page 5

## Plot to oust du Cann from office

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A group of senior Conservative MPs are planning to oust Mr Edward du Cann from the influential chairmanship of the party's 1922 Committee of backbenchers.

The scheme is being coordinated by Mr Cranley Ouslow, MP for Woking, who last year failed narrowly to defeat Mr du Cann, MP for Taunton and 1922 Committee chairman since 1972.

In a confidential memorandum written last week on House of Commons notepaper, a copy of which was obtained yesterday by *The Times*, Mr Ouslow says that he has discussed "the question of the chairmanship" with a number of colleagues in recent months.

"Most clearly feel that it is time for a change, and several have encouraged me to challenge Edward again this year. It is also clear that other candidates may decide to stand."

"Whoever may win, you will probably agree that it will not help the party if the chairman is known to have been returned on a minority vote."



Mr du Cann, 1922 Committee chairman

"I thought you might like to know, therefore, that I am writing to Edward, before making any final decision myself, to ask what his intentions are, and to suggest that, after his long years of service to the committee, this is the right moment for him to stand aside so that the party can choose someone to take his place," Mr Ouslow says.

## Rate cut will not help home loans

Mortgage rates are unlikely to fall before the end of the year despite a big improvement in net cash inflows to building societies. But in the city there seems every prospect of a cut in bank base rates of half a percentage point to 10 per cent before the end of the week.

Money flowing into building societies last month reached £830m after the unusually poor £131m for August. This is the biggest month-to-month increase so far, but inflows this month are expected to be even better, at around £900m.

But before considering reductions - mortgage rates now range from 12.75 per cent to more than 14 per cent - societies will wait until after next month's British Telecom share issue. It could cut inflows for that month by up to £400m.

Today's provisional money supply figures from the Bank of England may provide a trigger for a cut in base rates, timed to coincide with tomorrow's economic debate at the Conservative Party conference (David Smith, Our Economics Correspondent, writes).

City analysts expect a rise of around 0.75 per cent in the sterling M3 measure last month although the range of estimates is wide. That would leave money supply growth comfortably within the Government's 6 to 10 per cent target range.

Money market rates edged downwards yesterday in anticipation of a base rate cut. The sterling index gained 0.2 to 76.4, although sterling lost 25 points to \$1.360 in trading restricted by the Columbus Day holiday in the United States.

Sterling's fall against the dollar had a big impact on industry's fuel and raw material costs last month. The index of industry's input prices rose 1.1 per cent and output prices 0.5 per cent.

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

## BCal retreats

British Caledonian plans to raise less than half the new capital it had hoped to following last week's "disappointing" route settlement. Page 19

## Coal board start talks without industrial chief

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is going into a summit on the pit strike with all three mining unions in two days' time without its director-general of industrial relations, Mr Ned Smith.

Mr Smith, aged 59, has been "suspended from duties" on health grounds - he has a serious back complaint - but there are strong rumours within coal board headquarters of a split in strategy over the handling of the dispute, now in its thirty-first week.

The conference "bringing together all the key figures in the industry for the first time since the strike started in mid-March prompted fresh hopes last night that the conflict may be coming to an end."

But top-level sources within the coal board are discounting a swift solution to the strike, and there are signs of divisions emerging between the hard-line supporters of Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, and some of the more traditional managers in the country.

Mr Smith's suspension in particular has given rise to intense speculation that the "wets" are losing ground to the tough policies of Mr McGregor's board, which now only has four full-time members and six part-timers, all appointed within the last year.

The rising man in the coal board's industrial relations department is Mr Smith's deputy, Mr Kevin Hunt, who is in his early forties. His last job was in the moderate South Nottinghamshire coalfield, and he is said to be closely identified with the McGregor philosophy of "recovering management" in the industry.

Officially, the board says that Mr Smith is having treatment for a painful back condition which put him out of action a week ago. The board regrets his absence and looks forward to him coming back.

No date for his return is forthcoming, however, and his absence has fuelled rumours of an impending split. The traditionalists in the board's headquarters in Victoria, are said to be deeply unhappy at the top-level handling of the dispute, which is threatening to shut pits not on the original closure list.

One manager said: "There is a lot of sadness in industrial relations and other parts of the board. Most have been closely involved with the unions in their earlier careers - so obviously they don't enjoy it. Nobody enjoys it."

It is, however, too soon to expect a public split within the NCB, which will take a united front (without Mr Smith) into Thursday's talks with the National Union of Mineworkers, the pit "deputies' union, and the colliery managers' association, BACM. Officials of the Conciliation service ACAS who set up the discussions said last night: "The purpose of the meeting would be to seek to find a basis for a resumption of work."

The prospects of such a basis emerging are not great. The NUM is sticking to its insistence that the board's

Miners in court 16  
Roger Scruton

March 6 colliery closure programme involving 20 pits and 20,000 jobs must be withdrawn, and that the future of five named collieries must be guaranteed. Given that precondition of settlement, the chances of a deal emerging from the NCBs proposal for third-party arbitration on pit closures are slight.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said yesterday that he is not against third-party intervention in the pit shutdown controversy, but added: "This does not answer or address itself to the current pit closure programme."

In an interview with *The Times* in late April, Mr Ned Smith argued that the initiative on which mines should close ought to be moved back to the individual collieries. "The timing and scale of closures and job outputs could be adjusted there," he argued.

Mr Smith took over the post of industrial relations director in February last year after the sudden departure for undisclosed personal reasons of Mr Reg Thompson from the £42,000 a year job. He had been deputy for seven years.

## Goldsmith 'KGB proof'

Sir James Goldsmith, the millionaire financier, announced yesterday that he would be publishing evidence of Soviet manipulation of Western media after the withdrawal of a libel suit against him (David Cross writes).

Sir James, who has spent nearly ten years in his crusade to KGB subversion, said that all the papers assembled for the case were too important to be "consigned to the dustbin of history."

"In due course, they will be published, with a mass of documents supporting material, in permanent book form," he said.

The case, which would probably have lasted between six and ten weeks, was settled out of court at the initiative of the plaintiffs, the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*. Each side has agreed to pay its own substantial costs.

Court report, page 2

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## Brittan to defend picket line police

Police conduct on the miners' picket lines will be defended by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, when the Conservative Party Conference opens in Brighton today.

A motion from Meriden calls on the Government to reconsider the problems of organized violence and intimidation and to implement in full its manifesto promises on violence and law and order.

Mr Antony Newton, the newly promoted Minister for Social Security, will reply to a debate on social security and the morning session will end with a speech from Mr John Gummer, the party chairman.

This afternoon there will be a debate on energy with Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, speaking.

That will be followed by debates on the environment, when the government spokesman will be Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, and on public relations.

Lord Whitehead, Leader of the House of Lords, will reply to a motion from Stockton North calling on the Government to smother its public relations and to explain its policy lucidly to the nation.

On Wednesday morning, the conference will debate rates, defence, and drug abuse and in the afternoon, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will speak on the state of the economy. There will also be debates on health and local government.

On Thursday, the debates will be on food and farming; Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will reply to a debate on free enterprise and industry, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, to a debate on overseas affairs.

After a debate on education the conference will end on Friday with a speech by the Prime Minister.

Leading article, Letters Page 17

## Tisdall officer for 'massacre' case

Det Chief Supt Ron Hardy, the police officer who led the investigations in the Sarah Tisdall case, is to lead an inquiry into the alleged massacre of Burmese civilians by British troops during the Second World War.

He will present a report to Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, who requested the Metropolitan Police inquiry.

## Crucial joint at Ronan Point 'not examined'

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Building Design Partnership, independent consultants called in by Newham Council, east London, to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point, will be challenged today over the extent of the tests they have carried out.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect acting for Newham Tower Block Tenants Campaign, alleges in a report to be given to a full council meeting tonight that they failed to open up and examine a crucial joint at the base of the tower where the flank wall of the 22-storey block transfers all its stresses to the podium.

A detail of the joint, called the H23, shows that the weight of the six-inch-wide, precast concrete wall panels, which rise 210ft, appears to be supported on a six-inch by four-inch block of pitch pine or Douglas fir softwood, between two dry mortar packs.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "The H23 is a dangerous joint. It must be opened up to inspection and tested to destruction. The technical experts will be horrified with what they find. But the question must be asked: why have these joints not already been investigated?"

At a public meeting on 4 August, this year, Mr James Armstrong, a partner in Building Design Partnership, told tenants: "As a father and grandfather, I would feel as safe with my children in those blocks as any other."

A fire-test arranged by the Building Research Establishment and Fire Research Station at Ronan Point, on July 18, was terminated after 11 minutes.

But a confidential preliminary draft report by Building Design Partnership, submitted to the council on September 27, said that Ronan Point "could fail under certain abnormal loads". These included gales, big fires, and gas explosions.

Mr Webb alleges that the firm rewrote sections of its report to take into account defects discovered in another joint, called the H2, after a tenant inquired whether they had examined it. Now he wants to know why they did not check the H23 joint at the same time.

Newham council is likely to decide tonight to dismantle Ronan Point so that the extent of its defects can be studied. Mr Fred Jones, chairman of Newham's housing committee, said yesterday that all nine Taylor Woodrow Anglian blocks in the borough would be emptied and their tenants rehoused.

Repairs and refurbishment of one of the blocks would probably cost more than £5m, demolished would cost about £500,000.

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Mr Webb in front of Ronan Point. He has prepared a report on the tower's defects showing that inadequate joints support the entire weight of the building

## Conservation takes work, Jenkin says

By Robin Young

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkin, called last night for more imagination and hard work in conserving old industrial buildings which, he said, were too often seen as a burdensome legacy of the past rather than as a challenging opportunity for the future.

He was presenting awards sponsored by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and The Times for outstanding work in conservation. The theme for this year's awards was the re-use of former industrial buildings.

Mr Jenkin said: "Not the least of the purposes of this competition is, by calling attention to what some able designers and developers have achieved, to point the way so that others may follow in their footsteps."

"It is for the owners of old buildings to decide that an old industrial building, so far from being an incubus, could become at once a thing of beauty and a valuable resource."

The Department of the Environment's role, Mr Jenkin said, was helping to avoid disasters.

"There are plenty of people who want to go round sticking preservation notices on every building in sight, but it is no use simply demanding that the old and disused shall not be destroyed."

"The real protectors of our heritage are those who can take the old and, with sense, taste, and imagination, bring about the rebirth which gives that old building its second or perhaps its third life", Mr Jenkin said.

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## AWARD WINNERS

Industrial, commercial professional class:  
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## Teenage girls beat boys on cleanliness but smoke more, survey says

By Colin Hughes

Teenage girls spend more time on their homework, watch less television, keep themselves cleaner, but smoke more than the boys alongside them in the secondary school classroom.

Those are the findings of a survey by the Schools Health Education Council, which collected replies from 2,780 pupils at 13 secondary schools on their health and habits.

The average time the children spent on homework the evening before was 15 minutes for boys and 38 minutes for girls. Nearly half the boys and a third of the girls said they had done no homework at all.

Boys watched more television - an average of two and a half hours against slightly less than two hours for the girls. Fewer than one in ten watch no television, and one in five boys watched for more than four hours.

The survey results, which are published in *Education and Health*, the journal of the Schools Health Education Unit at Exeter University, are being prepared in a booklet for circulation to teachers.

The journal comments that differences between the sexes were reflected throughout the survey, and suggests that differences in attitudes to cleanliness and smoking may be explained by girls tending to associate with older boys.

One in five girls aged between 11 and 18 said they smoked, against 14 per cent of boys. Two-thirds of the pupils interviewed said they had never smoked, and most who did said they would like to stop. Only 6 per cent of boys and 7 per cent of girls were die-hard smokers, who had no intention of trying to give up the habit.

Girls were much cleaner in their bathing habits, with more than half taking four or more baths or showers during the previous week. One in five bathed nearly every day. Boys, on the other hand, were less conscientious in their cleanliness. Only one in four bathed four or more times and 15 per cent said they bathed or showered only once during the previous week. The boys had just under three baths a week, against nearly four for the girls.

The survey, called *Myself*, is being published later in full by the unit later this month, followed by a "popular" version designed for parents and young people.

How many hours did you spend doing homework yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
None	48	32
Up to 1hr	31	38
Up to 2hrs	14	16
Up to 3hrs	5	8
Up to 4hrs	1	1
Over 4hrs	1	1

Last week, how many times did you have a bath or shower?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	1	0
Once	15	9
2 or 3	28	45
4 or 5	18	18
6 or 7	7	16

For how long did you watch television after school yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	6	8
Up to 1hr	18	23
Over 1hr	19	26
Over 2hrs	21	18
Over 3hrs	11	14
Over 4hrs	11	6
Over 5hrs	9	5



New life: Five women whose kidney transplant operations gave them a new lease of life and enabled them to have children, standing in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday, at the launch of a £1m kidney ward appeal.

money he could increase the annual number of transplants at Dulwich Hospital, south-east London from 70 to 120 at no extra cost to the National Health Service. "We want the money for the building itself," he said.

Mr Michael Berwick, a leading-transplant surgeon, said that with the

"It is not an excessive amount of money to build a ward to keep patients

alive who today are dying. We cannot wait for the health service to sort itself out economically and give us the money. Patients are dying because they are not being treated."

The appeal is being organized by the Dulwich Kidney Patients' Association and already £150,000 has been promised (Photograph John Voos).

## BBC move will restore cuts on Radio 3

By David Henson  
Arts Correspondent

The British Broadcasting Corporation is to extend broadcasting to 17 hours a day, seven days a week, from Saturday, restoring the cuts in its hours made in 1980, and putting the network on the air for the longest time each week in its history.

The move will add 377 hours a year to Radio 3's schedule and increase the annual programme budget of £3m by about 10 per cent. Most of the extra time will be used to transmit music, with a small proportion of extra talks and documentaries.

Mr Ian McIntyre, the Radio 3 controller, emphasized yesterday that the extra expenditure would be used efficiently.

"We have tried to spend this as effectively as we can by doing it rather differently than in 1980. Then we lost 17 people and we are putting back only 9 or 10. The extra money is going into programmes and that seemed to us to be a good and sensible and cost-effective thing to do," he said.

The new hours will extend weekday broadcasting to midnight, as it was before the cuts, when it was reduced to about 11.15 pm. It will also mean an extra hour each weekend morning.

Mr McIntyre said: "When economies had to be made in 1980, Radio 3 chose to maintain the quality of the output by reducing the hours of broadcasting. Regrets at our early closure have been a constant theme in letters from listeners, and I am delighted that money has now become available to let us stay on air again till midnight."

The network announced a new arts magazine, *New Premises*, a season of live concert relays, a six-part comedy series, a selection of new plays, a Boxing Day pantomime, and a Scottish season throughout November for its autumn schedule.

## Greek holiday price war ahead

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

There are signs of a price war in Greek package holidays next summer, as Spanish holidays grow more expensive.

Thomson Holidays, the biggest tour operator, has increased its Greek holiday prices by about 12 per cent. Its Spanish prices have risen by between 20 and 23 per cent. Horizon Travel's Spanish holidays are up by about 23 per cent and the Greek ones by 14 per cent.

Olympic Holidays, one of the biggest Greek holidays operators, yesterday brought out a partial brochure, previewing its full brochure early next month.

He said: "This is not the sort of price war seen in the past where profit margins were being slashed to the bone. The strong pound against the drachma has helped. So has our direct control of many properties."

About half of the Olympic programme is in self-catering, and other operators have shown that price rises in this sector have been lower than for hotel-based holidays.

Rank Travel's Wings operation has raised Greek prices for hotel-based holidays by 5 per cent but its OSL subsidiary, specializing in villa and apartment holidays, has raised its Greek holiday prices by only 2 or 3 per cent.

The preliminary brochure, intended to keep Olympic's share of early bookings, reflects what will be the full level of prices in the full brochure according to Mr Eric Sutherland, its vice-chairman.

GREEK HOLIDAY PRICES  
SUMMER 1985

	1984	1985
Horizon	+14	+14
Thomson	+12	+12
Thomas Cook	+20	+20
Wings	+5	+5
OSL	+2	+2
Elam Sunlight	+23	+23
Empire	+14	+14
Source: tour operators		

with average price rises of just under 6 per cent.

The preliminary brochure, intended to keep Olympic's share of early bookings, reflects what will be the full level of prices in the full brochure according to Mr Eric Sutherland, its vice-chairman.

## Weapon found in hunt for IBM executive's attacker

By Michael Horsnell

Police officers investigating the attempted murder of an IBM executive, who was found in the grounds of his home in Hayling Island, Hampshire, on Friday night, discovered the weapon used in the assault yesterday.

It is believed to be a blunt instrument from which Mr Michael Robertson, aged 41, received serious head injuries. His condition in the intensive care unit at Southampton General Hospital is critical.

## Medicine 'on brink of computer revolution'

A computer revolution is forecast for the medical world in the next three years in a paper by two senior doctors published yesterday.

Professor Tim Chard, of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and Mr Richard Lilford, consultant-senior lecturer at London University's Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology published their study in the autumn issue of *The British Journal of Healthcare Computing*. They say "Clinical medicine is poised on the brink of a

## Big changes in cable TV system

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's biggest cable television system, which has 26,000 subscribers in Milton Keynes, faces fundamental changes after the end of an experimental "Pay-TV" service, on the network.

British Telecom, which owns the system, has regained full control of its content after the end of the experiment by Select TV and will announce today that new free channels due to start on November 19, and the prospect of four pay channels later in November.

The developments are expected to make the Milton Keynes network among the most advanced in the country. They will also increase by more than half the number of homes receiving free of charge Sky Channel, the satellite-delivered entertainment service owned by News International.

The second new free channel in Milton Keynes will contain local news items supplied free by a Milton Keynes newspaper.

Sky's entertainment programmes will be transmitted to customers with the new local news channel, BBC 1, BBC 2, Anglia TV, and Channel 4. ITV London and ITV Central are being dropped to make way for the newcomers.

## Divorce law guide 'is misleading'

The Lord Chancellor's Department's guide for the public on new divorce laws, which came into effect on Thursday, was criticized as "vague, confusing, and misleading" by two organizations yesterday.

In a letter of protest to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Legal Action Group and National Council for One Parent Families say that the guide, to be published this week, will not help lawyers nor members of the public.

"It attempts to reassure divorcing women that nothing much has changed and at the same time tells them that there are changes," the organizations say. Although the new act is aimed at producing more certainty, it will require "much judicial interpretation".

The two groups take issue with some of the answers provided in the leaflet, *Your Questions Answered*. The leaflet, the first such attempt by officials to explain the impact of new laws, is aimed at meeting some of the concern that has been expressed as to how divorced wives will now be affected.

It emphasizes that wives who have sacrificed jobs and careers to rear children will not have to go out to work to support themselves.

## Tea prices to rise this week

The retail price of tea will increase by an eighth within the next few days. Brooke Bond Oxo yesterday announced immediate increases in the prices of its teas to the trade, after a sharp rise in auction prices since the Indian Government announced restrictions on exports to keep prices down at home.

Brooke Bond's price increases will mean that the supermarket price of PG Tips will go up from 48p to 54p a packet. That will be the second 6p increase in nine months, but Brooke Bond claims that it will still be possible to make a cup of black, unsweetened tea at home for less than 1p.

Auction prices for tea in London, which were £2.17 a kilo in July, yesterday reached £2.99.

## Electric plugs to be tested

New safety regulations covering electric plugs and sockets are due to be introduced early next year. If Parliament approves the regulations, 13-amp plugs will have to be passed by an independent testing-house before they can be marketed.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, an under-secretary for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

## Rossiter verdict

Leonard Rossiter, the actor, died of a heart attack, a London post mortem examination confirmed yesterday. Mr Rossiter, aged 57, collapsed and died on Friday during a performance of Joe Orton's play, *Look at the Lyric*, Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

## Bird sanctuary

Berry Head, near Brixham, South Devon, has been designated a bird sanctuary under the Wildlife and Countryside Act by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkins. The area is noted as a breeding site for Guillemot.

## Stamps tell news story

When the Post Office commissioned the illustrator Yvonne Gilbert to design this year's Christmas stamps, her brief was to imagine herself as a press reporter and illustrate the story accordingly.

The stamps will be released on November 20 and will include a second class stamp at 13p featuring Joseph, Mary, and the baby Jesus. The arrival in Bethlehem is on the 17p first class stamp. The remaining designs picture a shepherd and a lamb (22p), the Virgin and child (31p), and one of the kings offering his gift (34p).

A special cut-price Christmas stamp book of twenty 13p stamps will be available.



## MPs' car allowances 'over-generous'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Treasury is monitoring the way MPs use the increased car mileage allowances, which they voted themselves recently, after complaints that they encourage members to buy "big gas-guzzling cars" at the taxpayer's expense.

In July MPs voted by 100 to 30 to introduce a three-tier allowance of 18p a mile for cars up to 1300cc, 25.9p for 1300cc to 2300cc and 39p for cars above 2300cc. It came into operation last week.

Fleet News, a trade paper specializing in the detailed running costs of cars, said yesterday that the Treasury investigation could lead to proposals to appoint a transport manager for the House of Commons, increased use of diesel cars, and a fuel-monitoring system, probably based on a fuel card.

The paper said that the new rates were particularly advantageous for MPs running big cars. It estimates that an MP covering 20,000 miles a year, and many do, will be able to replace a new 2.6-litre Rover costing £10,876 in three years time and still be £5,000 to the good.

That is based on the MP receiving £7,900 a year in mileage allowance. Assuming 25 miles to the gallon, he would pay £1,500 for petrol, leaving him with £6,500 to cover funding costs, repairs, maintenance, and depreciation.

The paper's own figures suggest that the cost of ownership of a 2.6-litre Rover approaches 26p a mile over three years and 45,000 miles.

One of the fiercest critics of

the new allowances is Mr Peter Bruford, Conservative MP for Leicester East and a former fleet manager with the British Printing Corporation and BP. "In my view there is no reason why an MP should be running a big gas-guzzling car on House of Commons business. Cars in the 1.6 to 1.8 category are quite adequate. I have a 1.6 Maestro."

"The plain fact is that you and I as taxpayers are subsidizing MPs to buy bigger cars."

He said that the matter was more complicated because some MPs own two or three cars and could claim differing allowances depending on which car they used at the time. That would lead to an enormous increase in paperwork which would be halted if the House accepted his flat-rate proposal of 25.8p a mile.

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NET PA. GROSS

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## Post Office attacked by users' council for not hitting delivery targets

By Patricia Clough

The Post Office was attacked yesterday for failing to deliver letters on time and the Government for creaming off a large part of the Post Office's profits each year.

About 750,000 first class letters fail to reach their destination by the next working day, according to the annual review of the Post Office Users' National Council.

It is within the Post Office's power to meet its target and deliver 90 per cent of first class mail the next day and 96 per cent of second class mail on the next but one, the council said. The actual respective performance figures are 87.4 and 93.3 per cent.

"Quality of service targets must be pursued with the same vigour as financial targets which the Post Office has managed, over the past couple of years, either to meet or overachieve, in the latter case at the expense of the customer", it said.

The report said: "The level of external disruption was less in 1983 than in 1982 and much of the problem lay within the Post Office itself". It conceded that performance in many areas, particularly London, had been badly affected by strikes and

called on the management and the unions to settle their differences.

On the credit side, it said, productivity rose by 2.5 per cent and unit costs came down by 1.2 per cent and prices were kept well below the rate of inflation. But mail operations are still little better than in the early 1970s.

The council said that it objected to the Government's practice of creaming off a large proportion of Post Office profits each year and insisting that all its capital spending must be met from income. "This policy forces today's customers to pay for the service of tomorrow", it said.

The Post Office made about £117m profit last year and gave £61m to the Government. In the past year the Post Office has again achieved its financial targets but failed in its service targets the review said.

"The struggle to reach the targets had been going on far too long now and users cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for significant and sustained improvements in performance".

A Post Office official said: "We are determined to reach our targets. To the end, we have a positive and determined

strategy for improving performance". It was taking "urgent and wide-ranging measures to achieve significant improvement" in letter deliveries.

It pointed out that British Post Office provides a higher standard than in other countries by delivering the mail through the door rather than to the gate or a central collection point "and, along with only Ireland and Belgium, Britain generally enjoys two deliveries a day in its cities and towns".

The British Telecom Unions Committee said that the latest British Telecom price increases were the first indication that the consumer would suffer because of the privatization of the company.

Two months after British Telecom became a public limited company it is raising its prices for residential customers and doubling the price of calls from telephone kiosks. Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of the BTUC, said. It has also said that there will be increases in private telephone rentals and more losses from kiosks. British Telecom as a private company will continue to raise its prices or alternatively reduce the quality and range of services to the consumer, it said.



Alice Wilmet on her final round as a postwoman.

## Alice's last post heralds end of an era for village

Shortly after 7am, when the smoke from the stone cottages in the Derbyshire Peak District village of Rowsley begins to rise, Alice Wilmet would set off pulling her laden trolley as generations of village postwomen had done before her (Patricia Clough writes).

There were letters and parcels for 167 addresses, the pension for one elderly woman who found it difficult to get out, and groceries for another who was bad on her legs.

There was a daily greeting, too, for the chambermaids at the Peacock Hotel, the farmhands, the children on their way to school, and a watchful eye for too many milk bottles at the front door or tell-tale undrawn curtains.

Then, a few days ago, it all came to an end. Now a Post Office van comes from Matlock to do Alice's

round. Quietly, another little piece of rural life has died.

The Post Office, under strong pressure to cut costs, reckoned it could save £1,666 a year by making Alice redundant and taking away from the village post office and general store the sub-postmaster's £986 annual fee for taking and sorting deliveries and collections.

The Post Office says people will still receive their letters, but the villagers wonder about the groceries, the pensions, and the cheer that Alice brought.

And how will a van get up those steep hills in the snow and ice during winter?

The move came as a new supermarket in Matlock was already hurting the business of the sub-postoffice. Mr Maurice Brandriff, the sub-postmaster in Rowsley,

near Chatsworth, says he nets £50 a week from the shop and, now, £79 from the post office business.

He and his wife, Barbara, fear the little business may not survive longer. And at 54 he asks: "What are my chances of getting a job? If the village is unemployed, I do not expect a fortune. All I ask is a living."

The Post Office says its policy is to do everything to save rural sub-post offices, although they are losing it money, because they provide a service to the community.

"But they are starving us out", Mr Brandriff says. Its the same at Beccles and Pilsley and all the villages round here, they're all struggling.

"We are the centre of village life nowadays. I feel a bit like the old village bobby, having to know a bit

of everything. People come to ask for help and advice and if old so and so has not been round for his pension, I nip round."

"Mrs Thatcher says she wants to help the small businessman, but she is not helping us. If you cut the steelworkers' income, there would be a riot. They've got muscle, we haven't."

Among those who have fought the cuts has been Mr Andrew Thompson, the Duke of Rutland's agent. The village, bought by his ancestors in the 15th century, still partly belongs to the estate and many villagers work for it.

"We have the same problem at Belvoir and on many other villages on the estates", he said. Villages will stop being communities and just become groups of houses. It's desperately sad."

## Military use of N-waste denied by CEGB

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The Central Electricity Generating Board rejected an allegation yesterday that plutonium produced in British atomic power stations had been exported to the United States and used in American nuclear weapons.

The board also denied that misleading evidence was deliberately submitted to the Sizewell public inquiry - into plans for a nuclear power station - about the amount of plutonium exported to the United States and its use.

The accusations are in written submissions to the inquiry from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Sizewell working group, in what is described as new evidence.

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, told a press conference: "The plutonium we have sent to America is enough for between 1,500 and 2,000 nuclear warheads, more than enough to destroy Europe. The irony is that some of the plutonium from Britain's civil reactors could already have been sent back, inside US cruise missiles."

The CND case is divided into three sections. Each is detailed and has been prepared by a different person.

Nevertheless, the conclusions are largely circumstantial. Indeed, the centre-piece of yesterday's disclosures relied on a third party.

It was a tape-recorded interview with Lord Hinton, one of the pioneers of the British nuclear programme more than 35 years ago. He was subsequently chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, from which he retired in 1964.

The tape-recording was said to have been made a few months before Lord Hinton died in June last year. In it he told Mr David Lowry, one of the CND's three witnesses, that he was "absolutely certain" that a statement made to the Sizewell inquiry last year was incorrect.

Mr Lowry maintains that Lord Hinton was referring to the accuracy of evidence about plutonium given on Friday, January 14, 1983, the eighth day of the inquiry.

## Tory ginger group urges party to catch conservation vote

By Tony Samaras

As the Conservative Party conference in Brighton prepares for its first debate on conservation issues, the Bow Group today launches a 20-page broadside warning of "a heavy electoral penalty" if the party fails to "show itself truly worthy of the expanding conservation-vote".

The paper comes after a weekend of conflict between the right-wing ginger group and the Prime Minister in the wake of accusations by Mr Michael Lingers, Bow Group chairman, that the Government was "running out of steam". They have also been criticisms of Tory policy on unemployment in the Bow Group's quarterly magazine, by Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary.

Mr Tony Paterson, the author of *Conservation and the Conservatives*, said yesterday that those had been merely a "preliminary barrage". His paper was the first prong of an attack on the Government's "three weakest points".

Other statements would follow on worker-participation in industry and on welfare. But the group was by no means an enemy of Mrs Thatcher, pointing out ways in which her policies were going wrong was the best way of serving her. Where environmental policy was concerned, the Government had never had much steam in the first place, he said.

As an environmental policy paper, *Conservation and the Conservatives* would probably be considered radical by any of the three main parties. Its proposals include:

- The appointment of a Conservation Minister with a Cabinet seat who would be responsible for civil servants in the Department of the Environment's main environmental protection divisions, although he would remain answerable to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

- Total overhaul of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, including the abolition of "management agreement" subsidies to farmers and, if necessary, automatic renunciation of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

- Abolition of grants for the drainage of agricultural land.
- A new Clean Air Act, which would include a government commitment to cut emissions of sulphur dioxide by 60 per cent by 1995, with similar reductions on oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons from industry and motor cars.

- Severe cuts in nuclear power and reprocessing operations and rejection of the proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell in favour of the advanced gas-cooled reactor.
- City of London think-tank on pollution, to be financed by the London boroughs and to include selected staff from the Greater London Council's Scientific Department.

- A campaign to release inner-city land for house-building in order to relieve pressure on the Green Belt.
- Aggressive insistence on environmental considerations in European policy, from the common agricultural policy to redressing "the absurd imbalance" between the £10m the EEC spends on the environment and the £10m it spends on agriculture.

- A British-led project to lease tracts of endangered rain forest from developing countries, in return for foreign exchange, the "landlord" countries would convene to protect the leased forests.

- Mr Paterson, Bow Group parliamentary liaison officer, notes that public concern with conservation issues has increased sharply. *Conservation and the Conservatives* is Bow Paper by Tony Paterson, Publications, 340 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT, £3.

## JPs want to limit jury trial

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are expected to call for new laws to give them discretion in certain cases to refuse a defendant the choice of trial by jury.

A resolution has been tabled for debate at their general meeting on Thursday which says the conference would "welcome legislation to provide that charges of theft of property of value less than £100 be triable by a jury only at the discretion of the magistrates' court".

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said yesterday: "There is likely to be overwhelming support for this motion. Magistrates generally feel strongly that a lot of cases go to trial quite unnecessarily".

The proposal has much support among the judiciary and legal profession. In July Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, called for the abolition of the right to trial by jury in the case of trivial thefts.

He said such cases occupied much time in Crown courts. Magistrates will also debate a resolution calling for legislation providing a sentence against offenders aged 14 to 20 who refuse to be bound over.

"Our view is that it should not be necessary for the person to have to consent to be bound over," Mr Norman said. "They would simply be in breach of the bind-over if they did not comply with the requirement to keep the peace and be subject to financial penalties."

Other topics to be debated include: suspending the power to suspend sentences of youth custody; overcrowding in remand prisons; and the requirement that those disqualified for driving for three years should take a second driving test before their licence is restored.

## Call to alter laws on cable TV

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

Companies providing international cable and satellite television channels must be given the proper national audiences, a six-nation study, published today, claims.

Analysis at CIT Research, a European cable industry specialist, claim that European law is out of date and incapable of catering for international broadcasting without amendment.

The study analyses the effects of new media legislation in Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, The Netherlands and Scandinavia, and concludes that changes are required in copyright laws and on those governing the reception and distribution of television signals.

Cable and Satellite - *The Legal and Regulatory Issues* (CIT Research, 1 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London W1R 9HA, £875).

## Rapist strikes in Oxford

A rapist who has been attacking women in Oxford may have struck again. At dawn yesterday a woman aged 33 was dragged at knifepoint into a garage in the Union Street.

She beat her attacker with an umbrella but he overpowered her, and raped her. The police are hunting a man who has raped three women at knifepoint and has been linked to other sex attacks.

## Radio stations' work-to-rule

Journalists on commercial radio stations throughout Britain started a indefinite work-to-rule yesterday in support of a 12 per cent pay claim.

They have been offered a 5 per cent rise, but the National Union of Journalists said yesterday that members would adhere strictly to working agreements until a satisfactory offer was made. The union is due to meet with the employers' representatives, the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, on Thursday.

## 70,000 apply for marathon

A total of 70,105 people have applied for places in next year's London Marathon, 7,000 more than this year's according to the Nationwide Building Society which organized applications. The race on April 21 will have a record 22,000 starters but 5,000 are guaranteed to overseas runners, championship runners, and those who scratched from last year's race. As a result, 70,000 are competing for 17,000 places.

## Airgun shooting

Mrs Hilda Owen, aged 66, sister of Richard Burton the late actor, was recovering yesterday after being shot in the face with an airgun pellet by an unknown assailant in Norfolk Square, west London.

## Man put on probation after blasting couple to death

Arthur John Fenton, aged 52, who killed his former wife and her husband with a double-barrelled shotgun, was sentenced to three years' probation yesterday by Bristol Crown Court.

After the killings he shot himself in the face in a suicide attempt.

Despite his injuries he drove 28 miles to give himself up at Bodmin police station, where he collapsed. Supported by police officers he wrote a piece of paper: "I loved her and cannot live without her", and he begged police officers to let him die.

Fenton, a china clay worker, of Railway Terrace, Luxulyan, Bodmin, walked free from the court after admitting manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Justice Macpherson took the exceptional course of putting him on probation for three years after he said it was a "tragic and terrible" case as a judge might have to consider. But he concluded that neither justice nor public reaction would be advanced "one jot" by leaving him in prison.

Earlier, Fenton entered the dock limping with the aid of a walking stick. He dabbed frequently at his disfigured face with a handkerchief as his counsel, Mr Alan Rawley, QC, denied two murder charges on his behalf, as Fenton could not speak very well.

Fenton was charged with murdering his former wife,

Pauline, aged 45, and her husband, Michael Ryan, aged 39, at their home at Weston Road, Plymouth, in January.

The judge said he had seen several medical reports which satisfied him that Fenton was suffering from an abnormality of mind at the time of the killing.

Mr Paul Chadd, QC, said for the prosecution that Fenton was caring and supportive of his wife through several illnesses.

But she formed a friendship with Mr Ryan, a local postman and left her husband in March last year. He learnt of her desertion days later in a solicitor's letter, saying she was seeking a divorce. "He was undoubtedly stunned and unable to comprehend any possible reason for her departure,"

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewsbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that

Mr Chadd said. She married Mr Ryan in September last year.

The prosecution described Fenton as a "thoroughly decent man". But he had unrealistic hopes that his former wife would return.

On the afternoon of the killings he took a shotgun he used for clay pigeon shooting and drove to his former wife's home. He shot Mr Ryan through the kitchen window, killing him. He then killed his wife, firing through the shattered window. "He set about shooting himself but failed", Mr Chadd said.

As Fenton left the court on the arms of his son and one of his daughters, he said, speaking with great difficulty, "It is a great relief, all I want to do is go home with my family and forget everything that has happened in the past."

## Taunted man killed wife

A man aged 36, who strangled his wife after she taunted him about her young lover walked free from court yesterday.

John Wilkes, a printer, of Troon Place, Worsley, Stourbridge, West Midlands, was charged with the murder of his wife Mildred, aged 31, at their home in March.

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewsbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that

Wilkes suffered diminished responsibility and there had been substantial provocation.

Putting Wilkes on probation for two years, the judge said: "The wife, unprovoked, abused, threatened, lied, and goaded her husband for many months."

Mr Anthony Nichol, for the prosecution, said The couple had been married for 13 years and had two sons aged nine and ten. Wilkes's neighbours sent a petition urging the judge to let him return home.

## Bomb test veterans divided

By Thomson Prentice

Science Correspondent

A splinter group has been formed among veterans who witnessed Britain's atomic bomb tests and who are campaigning for compensation from the Government.

However, Mr Ken McGinley, the founder of the British Nuclear Test Veterans Association, said yesterday that the breakaway movement was "playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence".

The newly formed British Atomic Veterans Association, which claims about 100 ex-Servicemen as members, has said that the parent group did not move quickly enough to secure damages for those claiming side-effects of the bomb tests.

Mr Ernest Cox, the chairman, said yesterday that his group will seek an urgent meeting with the Ministry of Defence. He wants to hear from ex-Servicemen who witnessed the atomic tests in South and West Australia and the South Pacific between 1952 and 1958, and from men involved in the "clean up" operations up to 1964.

But Mr McGinley said: "By breaking away, a few misguided men are weakening the case for everyone and are playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence. We do not need to talk to the ministry because we already have the evidence we need."

## Dairy farmers set to quit over quotas

Nearly 5,000 dairy farmers in England and Wales want to leave the industry because of the Common Market's imposition of milk quotas, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

The number, which represents an eighth of British producers, has amazed ministry officials. So far 4,800 farmers have applied to take part in the Government's compensation scheme, set up to encourage people to leave the industry.

The aim is to pay up to £50m in compensation over the next five years to farmers leaving the industry, so their milk quotas can be redistributed to make other farms more profitable.

British dairy farmers have been particularly badly affected by the EEC quotas, introduced earlier this year in an attempt to curb the cost of Common Market farm spending.

Agricultural spending still swallows up two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and most of that goes on buying and disposing of surplus products.

Common Market farm ministers want to cut milk production to 1981 levels, and for Britain that means a drop in production of more than 6 per cent, or one million tonnes.

For many farmers the cut is even greater because they have been encouraged to increase herd size over the past few years.

Some are having to cut production by as much as 25 per cent and there are estimates that up to 10,000 producers could be forced out of business.

The Government must decide which applications to leave the industry will be accepted. At the same time, panels have been set up around the country to deal with "special cases".

## Football clubs to be sued

South Yorkshire County Council is to sue Sheffield United, Rotherham United, and Doncaster Rovers over debts of more than £134,000 for ground policing.

Wednesday has paid its bill and some of the money has allegedly been owed since the 1982-83 season. Barnsley has agreed to pay by instalments.

After writs were first issued in June a system was agreed in which clubs are sent a policing bill seven days after a match and payment is expected within

three weeks. But the scheme has failed.

The police committee chairman, Mr George Moore, said: "It is a lot of money which could be used more profitably by the police authority to try to meet some of the enormous expenses we are facing from policing the miners' strike."

Sheffield United is taking the council to the High Court in December, to find out whether a football club should be legally responsible for policing costs.



Mr Branson on his houseboat yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

As a first step it has asked the aviation authority to order fare reductions by British Airways on five routes to Antigua, Bermuda, Dubai, Nairobi and Nassau.

"If they can afford to fly the Atlantic at 3p a mile then they should be able to fly these other routes at the same price."

If his losses were too great this winter he would reconsider his position. "We are going to look at this like any other business and make a judgment in June." That is when the first year's lease on his Boeing aircraft expires.

To date, Mr Branson added, his aircraft was flying at 83 per cent capacity and he was optimistic that his company would continue to make a useful profit.

From November 1 every passenger on Virgin Atlantic's new "upper class business service" will receive a free economy class ticket valid for four months.

## London hospitals face cut of £20m in acute services

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Seven London health authorities face cuts of almost £20m on acute hospital services in the next few years, according to plans being drawn up by the North West Thames regional health authority.

Figures to be put to the health authority propose a big increase in the rate at which inner London authorities will lose funds.

The cuts are needed to finance development of priority services for the elderly, mentally ill, and mentally handicapped, and to meet spending cuts in the four Thames regions as money is switched to other parts of the country.

A document setting out the

proposals says it is appreciated that the districts "will face substantial difficulties in planning for and implementing these reductions". Without them, important development would be delayed.

The worst affected will be districts with teaching hospitals, with Victoria Health Authority being asked to increase a cut of £709,000 next year to £2.8m the year after and more than £2m in 1987-88.

Hammer Smith and Fulham's reductions would increase from £453,000 next year to more than £1m in the following two years. With Paddington and North Kensington facing a similar increase.

## Heroin smugglers jailed

Manzoor Bashir, aged 57, a Pakistani lawyer and former Congressman, was jailed for eight years yesterday by South-west Crown Court, south London, for smuggling £250,000 worth of heroin into Britain.

His wife, Rehema, aged 39, was jailed for six years. The court was told that the couple, who pleaded guilty, had huge tax debts and Manzoor Bashir needed money. They have been served with deportation orders.



## Confident Mondale judged a winner on points in debate with Reagan



The First presidential debate is over without either candidate being knocked out or even being dealt a seriously bloody nose. The question both camps are now trying to answer is whether the debate significantly rescued President Reagan's huge lead over Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

Mr Mondale's aides, who say he easily won the 90-minute nationally televised joust on points, are convinced it will.

"Mr Mondale did exceptionally well," said an exuberant Mr Robert Beckel, Mondale campaign chairman. "There are 30 days of campaign still to go. We got the boost we needed."

This optimism was supported by a post-debate telephone poll carried out by *Newsweek* magazine, which showed that 56 per cent of viewers thought Mr Mondale came out on top, compared with 35 per cent for Mr Reagan.

Reagan aides were less upbeat in their assessment, but confidently declared that the President had done everything expected of him: highlighting the successes of his Administration, particularly in dealing with the economy, and pointing the way to an even brighter future.

He also managed to avoid making the sort of damaging gaffes that had helped unseat Presidents Ford and Carter in earlier televised debates. The

aides conceded that Mr Reagan had spent much of the debate on the defensive, but said this was inevitable because he was the incumbent.

"The point is that Mr Mondale needed to deliver a knockout blow to put himself back in the contest, and this he did not do," said Mr Richard Wirthlin, the President's pollster. "At the very most he may have taken a point or two off the President's 20 point lead."

Sunday night's debate took place in the handsome new Kentucky Arts Centre in Louisville, before a live audience of 2,000 and a television audience estimated at 120 million.

The term debate was, in fact, something of a misnomer. The two candidates fielded questions from a panel of three journalists and were then allowed the opportunity briefly to rebut the other's remarks. They did not address each other directly.

It offered sharply contrasting views of the nation's past, present and future. Summarizing his accomplishments, the President said the United States was stronger, its economy healthier and its people prouder than in 1980.

Mr Mondale replied: "Isn't the real question: will we be better off? Will our children be better off? Are we building the future this nation needs?"

He questioned whether the country was better off with "this Star Wars escalation" into the heavens, with "a fantastic national debt", and with a

departure from the "basic American instinct for fairness and decency."

Both men were polite to each other and Mr Mondale, recognizing his opponent's personal popularity with the electorate, went out of his way to profess his own liking for the President.

The nearest to personal criticism was Mr Reagan's denunciation as "demagoguery" Mr Mondale's claim that he has cut aid to the needy.

Mr Mondale continually focused on the magnitude of the federal budget deficit and what he claimed was the President's refusal to put forward concrete proposals for dealing with it.

"The President says it will disappear, I've said it's going to take some work," he said, referring to his recently unveiled deficit reduction plan, which involves some tax increases. "I think the American people will draw their own conclusions."

Mr Mondale also attacked the President for favouring the rich and attacking the poor by trying to cut social security, medical assistance and other social programmes. These charges were firmly rejected by Mr Reagan, who in turn accused Mr Mondale of continuously favouring higher taxes and of being in office (during the Carter Administration) when inflation and high interest rates had impoverished rich and poor.

"I am running on my record," he said. "I think sometimes Mr Mondale is running away from his." Mr Mondale's main aim

during the debate was to focus the electorate's attention on issues rather than on the President's imagery, so skillfully purveyed by Mr Reagan's media advisers.

In this he succeeded. For most of the 90 minutes Mr Mondale sounded and looked sharper than his better known and more experienced opponent.

By the time it ended Mr Mondale appeared to have gained a slight advantage. He looked and sounded more confident, gave the better closing speech and had the most memorable lines.

He neatly parried Mr Reagan's now-famous retort - "There you go again" - by pointing out that Mr Reagan, after his election in 1980, had attempted to cut Medicare just what he said he would not do when he first used that remark against President Carter in their presidential debate.

By contrast, President Reagan appeared less self-assured than usual - one Mondale aide described him as listless. However, he managed to deflect most of Mr Mondale's thrusts, even if some responses did not always accord with the facts. He also managed to land painful jabs of his own, particularly on Mr Mondale's pledge to raise taxes.

In the words of one non-partisan observer, who has witnessed many previous debates: "I doubt whether either candidate will have changed many people's minds."

Leading article, page 17.



Round one: Mr Mondale had President Reagan on the defensive for much of their first televised debate.

## Rebuff for Mugabe in Bulawayo elections

From Jan Raath Harare

The ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe has suffered its second crushing defeat in less than a week, losing all 15 wards in Bulawayo's black township to the Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo by a huge majority.

Zapu won 34,883 votes, in the poll conducted over the weekend.

Last Thursday Zanu (PF) contested all eight seats in the city's predominantly white, eastern suburbs, and failed in all of them. The party's first white candidate, Mrs Maryam McCosh, received only 42 votes against a popular former mayor, who took 1,107.

However, Zanu (PF) did better than in 1981, when it took only 6 per cent of the vote. Only 42,000 people voted, compared with nearly 70,000 in the euphoria immediately after the war.

Political activity, though not constrained in Bulawayo, is reported to be at a low pitch after the violence in Matobeleland in the past two years. Hundreds of people are reported to have died at the hands of both guerrillas and security forces.

Observers see the Bulawayo elections as an indicator of how the vote will go in the general elections next year. But they caution that rural presidents have borne the brunt of the violence, and that may have a severe effect on Zapu's traditional Ndebele vote.

## Libel case revives bitter Vietnam memories

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

What promises to be America's most celebrated, bitter, costly and significant libel action opens today in New York.

General William Westmoreland, the American commander at the height of the Vietnam war, is suing the CBS television network and claiming \$120m (almost £100m) in damages.

His lawyers say the action is a matter of soldier's honour. They maintain that the general was maligned in a 1982 television programme that alleged he conspired to conceal the truth about enemy troop strength to convince the American people, and President Johnson, that the Americans were winning the war.

But there is much more to the case than the honour of the 70-year-old general. It will be played out against the background of an unpopular war which was one of the great watersheds of US history and, inevitably, it will reach into the well of bitterness, shame and confused feelings the war left behind.

It is, in part, a "grudge" battle. The armed forces have never forgiven the press for its role in the war. Many military people feel the war was a noble cause that was lost, not in the jungles, but at home, and that the press and television were responsible for its unpopularity.

But the general is looking for a tough expose of the methods and motives of a huge television network, and of the people who produced the programme, *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*.

The case also raises important legal questions, and many see it as a conflict between the press and conservative forces who want the press more firmly controlled. CBS contends that press freedom is at issue, that Government should not be able to limit the press by threat of libel, and that General Westmoreland, as Army Chief, was a part of Government.

One of the standards being tested is a landmark decision by the Supreme Court 20 years ago that public figures bringing libel suits must prove "actual malice and reckless disregard for truth. Negligence or inaccuracy is not enough."

Between them both sides have spent about \$3m in amassing evidence. The general is being represented free by a law firm funded by conservative groups. Historians, figures in the Johnson Administration, soldiers and former CIA officials, will be among the witnesses in a case that will reopen a painful chapter in American history and will probably go all the way to the Supreme Court.

## Six die as tanker is hit in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuters) Iraq shattered a three-week lull in the Gulf tanker war with an attack yesterday which left a Liberian-registered supertanker ablaze south of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal and six of its crew dead.

An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad that Iraqi jets had attacked two naval targets in the Gulf, returning safely to base. Shipping sources in Bahrain confirmed that the 114,573-ton supertanker World Knight had been set ablaze in an air attack. In London, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence said that six of the crew were reported killed and six badly hurt.

The shipping sources said that two Iranian helicopters were in the area, one to airlift the injured to Iran. A liferaft was in the water close to the vessel.

## Sri Lankan pipeline damaged

From Our Correspondent Colombo

A bomb believed to have been planted by Tamil rebels exploded yesterday near an oil pipeline between Colombo harbour and the petroleum refinery at Sapugaskande outside the city. It damaged about 15 shanties, according to police sources, but did little other damage because no oil was flowing through the pipeline.

The police defused a bomb in another part of Colombo yesterday. The device contained 90 sticks of dynamite.

The Ministry of National Security said "terrorists" has set up three explosive devices to destroy the pipeline from the harbour to the refinery and a storage installation. The Ministry added that if they had exploded there would have been severe loss of life.

## Governments rebuked over refugee aid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The concept of granting asylum to refugees has worn thin in many parts of the world. Mr Paul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said yesterday in opening the annual session of his 41-nation executive committee.

He also deplored the tendency of governments to "look the other way" when attempts were being made to find durable solutions to the problems confronting refugees.

He wondered if the number, magnitude and duration of refugee situations have led to "a disaffection, perhaps even a certain cynicism, in the international community which has for so long staunchly upheld the humanitarian principles of protection and assistance."

Mr Hartling also pointed to difficulties, including "xenophobic tendencies in public opinion", caused by the growing phenomenon of "intercontinental jet-age asylum-seekers and refugees in orbit."

Mr Hartling once again

appealed to shipowners and captains "not to turn a blind eye" when they encountered boat people in distress in the South-China Sea. He urged more countries to commit themselves to the Rastros [rescue at sea resettlement] scheme whereby shipowners are compensated for expenditures incurred by their vessels rescuing refugees.

In recognition of such a rescue the 1934 Nansen Medal for meritorious service to refugees was given yesterday to Captain Lewis Hiller, aged 59, master of the American ship Rose City, and to his crew members, Mr Jess Kass and Mr Gregg Turay.

After the captain had changed course in a storm on the night of September 21 of last year and organized the transfer of the refugees from their drifting boat, the crewmen swam through huge waves to save two men. In all, 85 people were rescued, among them 30 children.

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# INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES



## Guerrilla rocket attacks demoralize Kabul's traders and businessmen

The Afghan middle classes, who until now have been responsible for the near normality of life in Kabul despite the activities of guerrilla bands and security forces, are becoming demoralized according to reports reaching Delhi.

Many of the small businessmen, traders and shopkeepers are feeling increasing pressure from both sides in the armed confrontation, and are selling out and leaving.

"The price of property in the middle-class suburbs of Kabul is dropping rapidly," said one traveller recently in the Afghan capital. "If *The Times* wanted to set you up in a smart villa there they would find it a good deal easier now on October 8 than they would have on July 8."

According to reports, one of the main reasons for the feeling of insecurity in those areas is the persistent and growing

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi  
rocket attacks carried out by *Mujahidin* guerrillas on targets such as secret police offices, or homes of regime supporters or communist advisers.

The rocket attacks are often erratically aimed and areas such as Wazir Ahmed Khan, which is close to a number of potential targets, have suffered badly. The Iranian Embassy was the subject of a rocket might recently, and according to witnesses, the noise of an incoming rocket attack is psychologically upsetting.

Another reason for middle-class discontent is that the quality of life has been badly affected by constant electricity shortages. Some areas get only a few hours of electricity every five days, which means that they can pump water from their wells only in those times to provide themselves with drinking and washing facilities.

Petrol-driven auxiliary generators are becoming widely used for those purposes but petrol, too, is scarce from time to time, and the importers of the generators, mainly from Japan, are expecting new Government restrictions soon, aimed at reducing the import of consumer goods.

Much sterner attitudes towards Afghan Army deserters have meant greater pressure on the families of young soldiers to choose sides in the conflict.

Hitherto, many bourgeois families have been able to stay uncommitted, even though their sons may have deserted. Now the deserters face jail sentences, and so do their families. In addition, the *mujahidin* have been pressing shopkeepers to close by sending letters into various areas urging them to shut because "this area is going to be subject of *mujahidin* activity".

## Impact of TV news cut down to size

Television news bulletins do not mirror society but rather overexpose the established political leaders and marginalize the problems of ordinary people.

That is the conclusion of a study of television news in 13 countries, including Britain, the United States, France and Italy.

From Richard Wigg, Madrid  
by sociologists from various nations gathered in Seville for an international seminar on information and television, which ended yesterday.

Different ideologies behind state or private television stations appeared to play no significant role since the investigators found identical failings

when they compared the news bulletins of countries such as Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Chile and Brazil.

The fragmentation and the brevity of news items on television often made them "practically unintelligible" to viewers.



Time check: President Karamanlis of Greece asking King Juan Carlos of Spain for the local time after his arrival in Madrid on a four-day visit.

## The cult of Shining Path

### Reprisals increase support for rebels

Peru's mysterious Sendero Luminoso guerrillas continue to thwart the Government's efforts to annihilate them. In the second of two articles from Lima, Patrick Knight reports on the movement and the reasons for its appeal.



Dr Guzman: Appealed to students

At least 5,000 people have been killed in the past four years in Peru, 2,000 of them in the past 12 months alone, as the army vainly attempts to stamp out the Maoist guerrilla movement, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

Even the highest estimates suggest that Sendero had only 3,000 adherents when it began armed action four years ago. Far from winning the expected success against a ruthless enemy, the armed forces, by adopting brutal reprisal tactics, have increased Sendero support.

Terrorist attacks in the north-eastern jungles, where most of Peru's valuable coca crop is grown, have been carried out by Sendero columns, operating 400 miles away from Ayacucho, where the movement started. This suggests that the group is moving to the next stage of its planned assault on society. Groups sympathetic to Sendero have also carried out bomb attacks in Lima and Cusco in

numbers suddenly began to fall mysteriously. This was when indoctrination and field training were being introduced by university staff, who had concluded that conditions were right for a Maoist revolution, organised in the remote countryside, then gradually encircling the cities, in a campaign which might take decades. Several Sendero leaders spent time in China during the Cultural Revolution, and were deeply impressed.

Several years were spent in training, and in setting up the cell structure which has made Sendero virtually impenetrable. Recruits were taught to feel intense loyalty to Comrade Gonzalo (as he is known), who is given the same importance as Marx, Lenin and Mao by his supporters.

Many of Sendero's actions seem irrational at first sight, for instance the destruction of anything connected with modern life. But in the local context they made sense. Many Sendero recruits had never received the slightest benefit from electric light, model farms, roads or bridges, so they had little compunction in destroying them.

Sendero also has many messianic elements. It foresees some sort of catastrophe, after which it will gain power. It is not sufficient to accept Sendero's self-definition as Marxist, although it is partly such. The personality cult of "President Gonzalo" has much in common with a strange religious sect. Sendero provides an all-embracing psychological support for those who feel society has no place for them.

The armed forces have tried to take advantage of community rivalries to weaken Sendero. Since the guerrillas do not recruit from the lowest social strata, the very poor could be persuaded to kill, or betray *Senderistas*. One of the most visible results of this fratricidal policy was the slaughter of eight journalists, who were trying to track down those responsible for a massacre in the hamlet of Uchuraccay, in January, 1983. The journalists were indirectly killed by the military, who had instructed the villagers in self-defence tactics and told them to kill any strangers.

The only way to defeat the guerrillas now seems to be to guarantee the safety of the area, so that development projects can be established to help the local people and to end the guerrillas' *raison d'être*. But Sendero's present domination is such that any attempts to set up such schemes can now be neutralized by destruction or intimidation.

It now looks as if vast areas of central Peru could be no-go areas for decades to come.

Concluded



recent weeks, and a new Sendero offensive is expected soon.

Sendero Luminoso is one of the strangest of Latin America's Marxist guerrilla groups. It has its roots in the University of Ayacucho, capital of Peru's poorest department, where incomes are a tenth of the \$1,000 (£800) Peruvian average, and 30 per cent of children die before their first birthday. In many regions, inhospitable and inaccessible, people live near the snowline as they have for hundreds of years in almost Stone Age conditions, sleeping wrapped in animal skins, dressed in clothing spun at home from llama or sheep wool, half starved, suspicious, illiterate, speaking only the Quechua tongue, forgotten by the Government in Lima.

The region has always been one of Peru's most rebellious, and even the Incas failed to subdue the hardy mountain people.

During the left-wing military governments between 1968 and 1980, universities in Peru were given considerable priority, and student numbers grew suddenly. Able offspring from mainly low-income families were able to study for the first time and aspire to a better life. However, it soon became clear that there was no place for them in Peruvian life, and many grew frustrated and dropped out.

Their frustrations fitted them for participation in the plans of a group led by Dr Abimael Guzman, a philosophy professor at Ayacucho. Other staff at the university say that in the mid 1970s, student

## Rain forest defeats bureaucrats

From Tony Duboulin  
Melbourne

The Queensland rain forest triumphed over officialdom at the weekend when Mr Martin Timin, the state Minister for the Environment, the entire six-man Douglas Shire Council and two busloads of pensioners and handicapped people got bogged down on the controversial road through the Daintree forest north of Cairns.

Mr Timin had opened the road on Sunday morning, but a heavy rainstorm stranded him on what to have been a triumphant drive along the 20 miles between Cape Tribulation and Bloomfield after he had completed a quarter of the distance. The minister was flown out on Sunday night, but the shire council and the pensioners and handicapped people had to wait until yesterday morning for police to rescue them. At least one vehicle overturned.

The elderly and handicapped were flown in for the opening, which began with the clearing of a blockade of cars and boulders set up by demonstrators who have camped for six months in the area in protest at construction of the road through what they say is one of the last remaining tracts of low-lying tropical rain forest in the world.

## Lightning kills nine children

Nairobi (AFP) - Nine children were killed and nine others seriously injured, when lightning struck them during a football match in the Kissi district of Kenya's Nyanza province, the *Daily Nation* reported.

Lightning fatalities are not unusual in Kissi. In July 1981, 11 pupils were killed at Biogo

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Sudan: Omar Nur al-Daim

By Caroline Moorehead

A former Ministry of Agriculture, Omar Muhammad Nur al-Daim has been held without charge or trial for more than a year. He is one of a group of opposition leaders and intellectuals arrested on September 25, 1983, with Sadig al-Mahdi, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Umma Party and now in indefinite detention.

Omar Nur al-Daim was born in Sudan's White Nile province in 1932. He studied agriculture at Khartoum University and did a doctoral degree in West Germany in the early sixties. On his return to Khartoum in 1963, he was made general inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Between 1964 and 1969, when President Nimeiry came to power, Omar Nur al-Daim was an MP, becoming deputy head of the Umma Party. Between 1969 and 1974 he led the opposition to the sen regime from abroad.



Omar Nur al-Daim: Led opposition from abroad.

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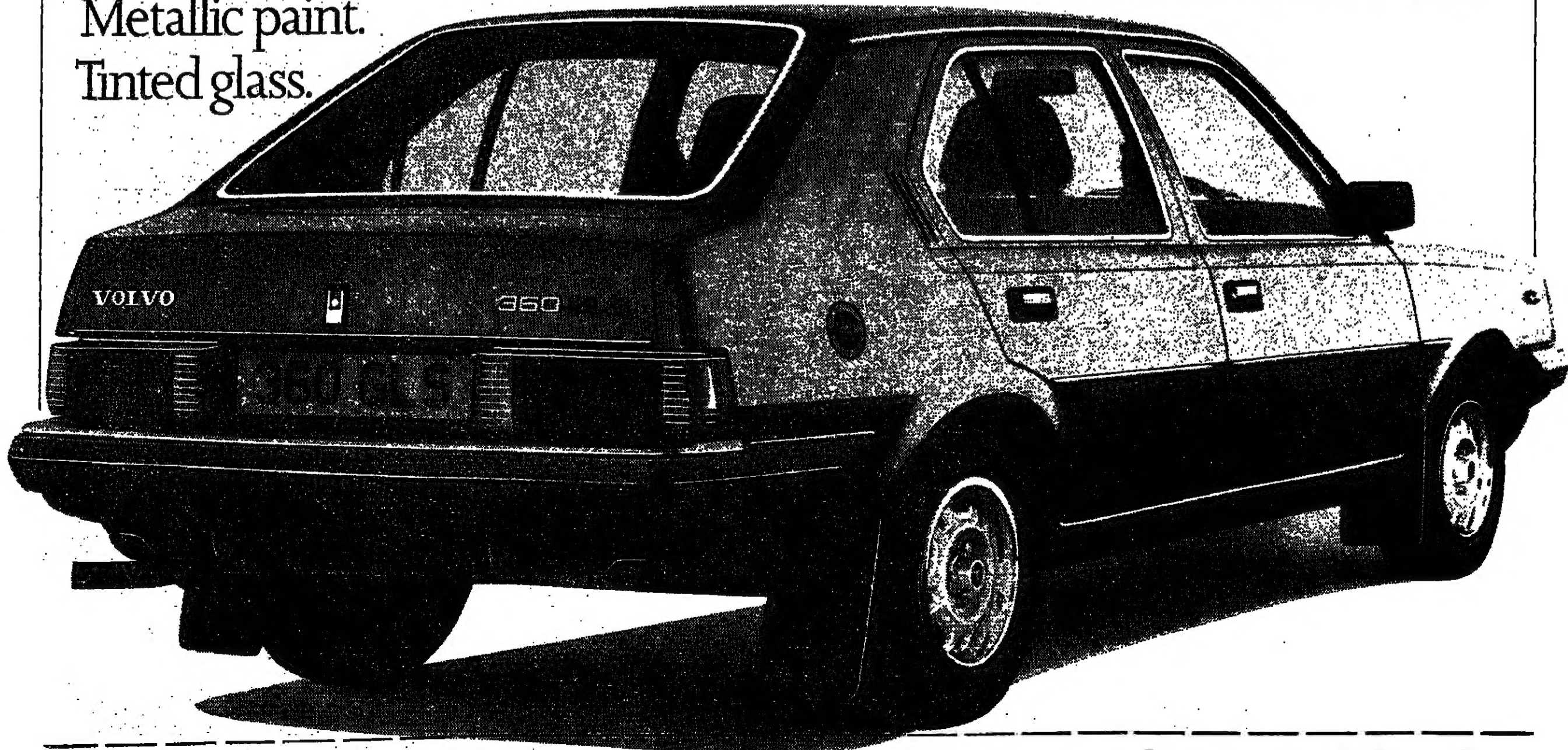
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## Durban six will take case to highest court in South Africa

From Michael Horvath, Durban

Six South African anti-apartheid campaigners, three of whom are still sheltering in the sanctuary of the British Consulate here, were told by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that the South African government had acted lawfully in ordering that they be detained without trial.

Lawyers representing the six men immediately served notice that they intended to challenge the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the country, which sits in Bloemfontein.

That means that it could still be many weeks before the six have exhausted all legal means of challenging the Government's right to detain them. At this stage, it is not clear whether the three still in the consulate intend to stay until the Appeal Court has given its verdict.

Mr Zac Yacoob, the blind Durban attorney who is acting as chief spokesman for the six, and who visited Brian last month to plead their case, said they would remain in the consulate "indefinitely, subject to daily review". They certainly would not be coming out in the next 24 to 48 hours, he said.

There is speculation here that the men might decide to come out before October 22, when the trial in Britain of persons accused of arms smuggling to South Africa is due to start. South Africa announced last month that it would not send back to Britain for trial four of its citizens among the accused in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the consulate fugitives.

It is argued that it could be embarrassing for Pretoria if all the fugitives have left the consulate by the time the trial starts.

Mr Patrick Moberly, Britain's new Ambassador to South Africa, said on arrival in Johannesburg yesterday to take up his post, that Britain still hoped that the matter would be resolved by the remaining three agreeing to leave the consulate voluntarily.

It was on September 13 that the six took refuge in the consulate, a suite of rooms on the seventh floor of a Barclays Bank building near the waterfront. Last Saturday, three of them tried to slip out past the waiting security police and were arrested.

A statement issued on behalf of the remaining three by the Natal Indian Congress, to which five of the six dissidents belong, said that yesterday's judgment "effectively endorses the awesome power of the Minister [of Law and Order] to detain people without being accountable to anyone, including the courts."

He disputed detention notice, whose validity was upheld unanimously by all three judges on the Supreme Court bench, accuse the six of attempting "to create a revolutionary climate in the Republic of South Africa, thereby causing a situation endangering the maintenance of law and order."

Counsel for the six argued that the Minister had not given adequate reasons for wishing to detain them under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, which permits detention without trial for persons deemed to be a threat to state security.

In effect, the court ruled that the Minister did not have to give any reason beyond his belief that there was such a threat. It was not necessary for any specific offences had been committed, because the Act was "a measure of preventive justice to restrain persons from doing acts injurious to the community."

The judges conceded that the Act "vests the Minister with a discretion of a wide and drastic kind which in its exercise must necessarily make a serious inroad upon the ordinary liberty of the subject."

But, they said Parliament in passing the Act had clearly decided that such "prompt and unfettered action" was necessary in special cases to top activity likely to endanger the state.

## Names in eye of controversy

The United Democratic Front (UDF) on August 20, 1983, at a rally in Mitchells Plain, a big Coloured [mixed-race] township near Cape Town. A loose multiracial alliance of more than 600 community bodies, trade unions, political groups, and women's, religious and student organizations, it is strongly opposed to the new Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians.

It sees itself as a broad anti-apartheid front and believes the South African constitution should be drawn up by a national convention of all parties and races, including such banned organizations as the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF is regarded by the Government as a front for the ANC and international communism.

The front bears a strong resemblance to the Congress Alliance movement of the 1950s, of which the ANC, then still legal, was the spearhead. Many UDF officers are former

ANC members. While the UDF has made moves to mend fences with black consciousness groups, they still regard it as ideologically woolly and too much under the influence of white liberals and Indians.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 to campaign for Indian rights. It took part in the Congress Alliance until ANC was banned in 1960.

Archibute Gumedes, African, aged 71, married with five children. A lawyer, he is one of three national UDF presidents and president of the Release Mandela Committee campaigning for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr Gumedes joined the ANC in the 1950s. George Sewpersad, Indian, aged 36, bachelor. A lawyer, he joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1953, and is now president. He was put under a banning order between 1973 and 1978, and again from 1980

to 1983. In 1980 he was detained for 55 days for involvement in school boycotts.

Oorogian Naidoo, Indian, aged 55, married, with five children. Also a lawyer, he is now one of the NIC vice-presidents. In 1980 he spent 55 days in detention with George Sewpersad and was banned for about a year in 1982.

Mawala "Mewa" Ramgobin, Indian, aged 52, married to Mahatma Gandhi's granddaughter. He was banned, or put under house arrest, almost continuously between 1965 and 1983. He is a UDF national treasurer and NIC executive member.

Billy Nair, Indian, aged 55, married, no children. A trade unionist, he was convicted in February, 1964, on charges of sabotage and recruiting guerrillas for the ANC. He was freed earlier this year, after spending 20 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island, and joined the NIC executive, saying he accepted its non-violent doctrine.

## Open hearings could last 10 years

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Details of a case involving about 600 people in Britain thought to have suffered permanent side effects from taking the drug Opren as an antidote to arthritis will be presented in Luxembourg today.

The drug was produced by Eli Lilly in the United States and by its subsidiary Dista Products in Britain. It was withdrawn in 1981.

Details of the case will be presented by representatives of the European consumers' orga-

nization to the council of Ministers. It will be debating the question of how compensation will be awarded across EEC frontiers if it is shown that people in different member-states were the victim of a product made in just one country.

According to Mr Peter Llewellyn, who has been coordinating the claims, the complexity of the Opren case is such that "jumble" of lawyers would have to be flown

in to deal with it. The hearings could last for up to 10 years. Since most of the victims were over 60 there would be "a natural wastage" victims over the period.

Opren was withdrawn after it was found to have a number of tragic side effects, including cancer. Up to 100 people are thought to have died from taking it in Britain alone. In the United States around 400 victims of the drug have won compensation.

## How the consulate crisis developed

August 21: Thirty-five leading black anti-apartheid campaigners are arrested on the eve of the elections to the Coloured and Indian parliamentary chambers. They had all been in the forefront of a campaign to boycott the polls. They include Mr Archie Gumedes, the African president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), and three other leading NIC figures.

September 7: The five are among seven ordered released from prison by a Natal Supreme Court judge because Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, had not produced sufficient evidence that the prisoners posed a threat to national security.

September 9: The minister orders their rearrest, but the police cannot find them.

September 13: The five, together with Mr Paul David, another NIC executive member wanted by the security police, turn up unexpectedly at the British Consulate in Durban and ask for temporary sanctuary.

September 14: After some confusion, Mrs Thatcher pledges that the six will not be evicted from the consulate.

September 16: An NIC delegation, led by Dr Zac Yacoob, a Durban lawyer, arrived in London. Dr Yacoob is refused meeting with Mrs Thatcher or any minister. Instead, he sees Mr Neil Kinnock and a senior Foreign Office official. He later visits the United Nations.

September 20: Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, delivers a message to the Foreign Office expressing dissatisfaction with Britain's handling of the affair.

September 21: The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court hears a legal appeal by the six against the validity of their detention notices. Judgment is reserved.

September 24: Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, says his Government will not return four South Africans facing trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the six in the consulate or allow police to arrest them.



Two of the dissidents, Mr Sewpersad and Mr Mawala Ramgobin, shortly after they took refuge in the consulate.

## Queen wins American hearts at a distance

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The televised debate between President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale may have captured the headlines, but the Queen won the hearts of many Americans as she embarked on her sixth visit to the United States.

Her week-long visit to Kentucky and Wyoming is a private one, and the press and public are being kept as far away from her as possible. However, what limited possibilities there are to see her are being eagerly snapped up.

When she arrived at Lexington's Bluegrass airport on Sunday several hundred people waited for more than an hour in drenching rain merely to catch a fleeting, long-distance glimpse of her.

A similarly determined observational effort is expected on Thursday when she attends a race meeting at Keeneland to present the Queen Elizabeth II trophy, the only public function of her tour.

The Queen is staying well out of range of the most powerful

telescopic lenses in an elegant nineteenth century farm house owned by Mr William Farish, a millionaire horse-breeder and her host during her visit to Kentucky.

Her stay in this citadel of horse-breeding will be devoted to examining stallions on stud and looking at ways of mixing her horses' bloodlines with those of the progeny of Northern Dancer.

Despite the narrow focus of the Queen's visit, the media have reported her presence in the United States in some detail.

Kentucky newspapers gave prominence to her visit, focusing particularly on Miss Holly Joiner, a terminally ill 12-year-old whose long-time ambition has been to see the Queen.

Last year her British-born parents took her to London after the British Embassy in Washington had arranged for her to have a special place at Buckingham Palace to view the Queen. However she was too ill to attend the event.

## Kasparov retreats with draw

Moscow (AP) - World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, 4-0 up in the battle to defend his title, accepted a draw offered by challenger Gary Kasparov on the fifteenth move of their tenth match yesterday.

The quick draw came after Kasparov had played himself into a sharp position.

Karpov, playing black and opening with the Queen's Indian Defence for the fourth time in the series so far, thought for 25 minutes before taking the draw offered by his challenger.

Kasparov faced a psychological struggle in trying to wrest a win from the champion, whom he has never beaten, but appeared more relaxed than at the previous few games. Jon Speelman, the British grandmaster described the position after 13 moves as a "Kasparov position".

TENTH GAME  
White: Kasparov, Black: Karpov  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-Q4 P-Q4  
5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-Q4  
7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 P-Q4 P-Q4  
9 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 P-Q4 P-Q4  
11 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 P-Q4 P-Q4  
13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 P-Q4 P-Q4  
15 P-Q4 P-Q4 16 P-Q4 P-Q4  
17 P-Q4 P-Q4 18 P-Q4 P-Q4  
19 P-Q4 P-Q4 20 P-Q4 P-Q4  
21 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 P-Q4 P-Q4  
23 P-Q4 P-Q4 24 P-Q4 P-Q4  
25 P-Q4 P-Q4 26 P-Q4 P-Q4  
27 P-Q4 P-Q4 28 P-Q4 P-Q4  
29 P-Q4 P-Q4 30 P-Q4 P-Q4  
31 P-Q4 P-Q4 32 P-Q4 P-Q4  
33 P-Q4 P-Q4 34 P-Q4 P-Q4  
35 P-Q4 P-Q4 36 P-Q4 P-Q4  
37 P-Q4 P-Q4 38 P-Q4 P-Q4  
39 P-Q4 P-Q4 40 P-Q4 P-Q4  
41 P-Q4 P-Q4 42 P-Q4 P-Q4  
43 P-Q4 P-Q4 44 P-Q4 P-Q4  
45 P-Q4 P-Q4 46 P-Q4 P-Q4  
47 P-Q4 P-Q4 48 P-Q4 P-Q4  
49 P-Q4 P-Q4 50 P-Q4 P-Q4  
51 P-Q4 P-Q4 52 P-Q4 P-Q4  
53 P-Q4 P-Q4 54 P-Q4 P-Q4  
55 P-Q4 P-Q4 56 P-Q4 P-Q4  
57 P-Q4 P-Q4 58 P-Q4 P-Q4  
59 P-Q4 P-Q4 60 P-Q4 P-Q4  
61 P-Q4 P-Q4 62 P-Q4 P-Q4  
63 P-Q4 P-Q4 64 P-Q4 P-Q4  
65 P-Q4 P-Q4 66 P-Q4 P-Q4  
67 P-Q4 P-Q4 68 P-Q4 P-Q4  
69 P-Q4 P-Q4 70 P-Q4 P-Q4  
71 P-Q4 P-Q4 72 P-Q4 P-Q4  
73 P-Q4 P-Q4 74 P-Q4 P-Q4  
75 P-Q4 P-Q4 76 P-Q4 P-Q4  
77 P-Q4 P-Q4 78 P-Q4 P-Q4  
79 P-Q4 P-Q4 80 P-Q4 P-Q4  
81 P-Q4 P-Q4 82 P-Q4 P-Q4  
83 P-Q4 P-Q4 84 P-Q4 P-Q4  
85 P-Q4 P-Q4 86 P-Q4 P-Q4  
87 P-Q4 P-Q4 88 P-Q4 P-Q4  
89 P-Q4 P-Q4 90 P-Q4 P-Q4  
91 P-Q4 P-Q4 92 P-Q4 P-Q4  
93 P-Q4 P-Q4 94 P-Q4 P-Q4  
95 P-Q4 P-Q4 96 P-Q4 P-Q4  
97 P-Q4 P-Q4 98 P-Q4 P-Q4  
99 P-Q4 P-Q4 100 P-Q4 P-Q4

## E Germany stays tough on refugees

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A Bonn Government spokesman said yesterday that everything was being done in talks with the East German authorities to find a "humane solution" to the problem of the East German refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague.

Latest press reports, which Bonn has refused to confirm officially, put the total now at 140 people.

The spokesman said the situation inside the embassy was "calm" but this did not take into account the atmosphere and the refugees' troubles and worries. He said that embassy was doing what it could to provide warm meals and medical help, but embassy staff were at the limits of their capabilities as far as that assistance was concerned.

The embassy will remain closed to visitors. All indications are that the East Germans are taking a firm line over this latest crisis, and the West German negotiations do not see any speedy solutions in sight.

## Data hitch holds up Challenger

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A "cosmic failure" temporarily affected a key communications satellite yesterday, reducing contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatening to disrupt transmission of radar pictures of the earth's surface.

Mission control officials said the trouble with the "tracking and data relay satellite" (TDRS) was not catastrophic and could be fixed in six hours.

The TDRS is 32,300 miles above Earth and has been relaying pictures of the Challenger's earth observation and weather surveying experiments.

A mission control spokesman said: "For some inexplicable reason - perhaps radiation, perhaps electrical arcing, perhaps sunspot activity - the TDRS satellite memory was wiped out."

The disruption meant the shuttle crew could only talk to mission control when they came within range of a handful of ground stations.

Since Friday's launch the crew of five men and two women have been forced to cope with a series of annoying technical snags. A spacewalk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan and Lieutenant Commander David Leestma scheduled for today has been postponed to Thursday to give the shuttle's big mapping radar more time to gather its valuable scientific data.

The astronauts yesterday used a new procedure to avoid an external ice buildup like that which pestered the previous shuttle mission. Meanwhile, mission control tracked tropical storm Josephine 600 miles south-east of Florida in the Atlantic ocean. The astronauts were told to observe and photograph the storm when they passed above it.

## Campus closed to avoid clash

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Iceland's right-wing government met in emergency session after the authorities closed the island's university to avoid clashes between students and strike pickets blocking the campus. The strike by 17,000 public sector employees has crippled the country and also threatens its vital fishing industry.

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# Hawke heading for landslide as popularity touches new high

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The December 1 election for the House of Representatives and half the Senate looks on paper like being one of the most one-sided in recent Australian history. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced the date yesterday.

Opinion polls have the Government's popularity running at 55 per cent, while the coalition parties enjoy the support of 37 per cent of the population, and the Australian Democrats 7 per cent.

## STATE OF THE PARTIES

House of Representatives	
Labour	75
Liberal	33
National Party	17
Senate	
Labour	30
Liberal	24
National Party	4
Australian Democrats	5
Independent	1

On the personal popularity of the leaders of the two main parties - and there is little doubt that people will be voting very much on personalities - Mr Hawke is even more clearly in front compared with Mr Andrew Peacock. Leader of the Opposition.

In a pole in *The Age* newspaper yesterday Mr Peacock was rated as doing a good or very good job as opposition leader by 14 per cent of the 2,000 people questioned. That compared with 22 per cent who approved of his performance in July. His popularity was the lowest recorded by an *Age* pole.

Mr Hawke's popularity climbed over the same period to a new high for a federal leader, with 64 per cent rating his performance as good or very good. Only 7 per cent rated it as poor or very poor. In July this figure was 61 per cent approval and 8 per cent disapproval.

The Opposition needs a swing of 3.2 per cent to unseat the Government. Most observers believe it has no hope of doing so.

If the results of the March 1983 election were translated to the December 1 pool, which will be held in redrawn boundaries and for an enlarged upper and lower house, most observers believe Labour would win 89 seats and the Opposition 59 in the 148-seat House of Representatives. Labour now has 75 seats and the Opposition 50.

One reason cited by Mr Hawke for calling the election 15 months early was the need to get the House of Representatives and the Senate elections synchronized. Until now, because of the early poll called by Mr Malcolm Fraser last year, the election for half the Senate has been out of alignment with voting for the lower house.

Under the constitution, half the senators, who serve six years, have to stand for reelection every three years. As a half-Senate election was due in April next year, Mr Hawke has argued that the early election for the House of Representatives has therefore become inevitable.

The Prime Minister also gave technical reasons why simultaneous elections for both houses would be in the best interest of the country.

First, the cost of holding two elections was \$A19m (about £12m) more than for one election. Secondly, the business community has been urging an end to the election atmosphere.

Thirdly, because the upper and lower houses are to be increased in size, having a half-Senate election alone would mean that the "additional" Senators could not take their places until after the new and enlarged House of Representatives has met. And the additional Senators would be in a state of limbo for anything up to 16 months after the election.



Royal double: Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (left) with Queen Margrethe of Denmark yesterday as the Dutch royal family began an official visit to Copenhagen

## Palestinians urged to hit Jordan

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has called for "acts of violence" by Palestinian guerrillas against Jordan, and warned King Hussein that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic ties with Egypt would cost him dear (Reuters reports from London).

Jordan's decision amounted to recognition of Israel, and "the who recognizes Israel is defeated," he said, in a speech broadcast on and monitored by the BBC.

The Palestinian resistance should direct acts of violence inside Jordan.

Colonel Gaddafi said the Palestinians needed one liberation movement to embrace the present array of factional fronts "divided to the point of treason."

He denounced Palestinian "bourgeois leaderships."

The Libyan leader also referred to his Treaty of Union with Morocco, which took effect last month, saying it marked "the start of the countdown for the presence of the Arab nation on earth."

He acknowledged that Libya "formed, trained and armed" the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara. "We snuggled arms across Algeria and Mauritania. No one can stand between us and the Polisario."

## Peres will find US receptive to aid plea

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan will listen sympathetically to Mr Shimon Peres, the new Israeli Prime Minister, when they discuss future US economic aid and Israeli security questions at the White House today.

Israel's struggle to restore economic stability and its readiness to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon while keeping its own northern borders secure are expected to be key topics.

Mr Peres is to meet Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential candidate, who like President Reagan is a staunch supporter of Israel, tomorrow in New York.

The Israeli Prime Minister said on arrival here yesterday: "I surely feel that I am coming to a friendly country and that I am going to be among friends and that we will discuss all issues candidly and openly."

Mr Peres's Washington visit is his first since his Labour Party formed a national unity coalition Government with the Likud Party of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the former Prime Minister who is now Foreign Minister. Mr Shamir, who has held talks with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, while in New York for the UN General Assembly, is accompanying Mr Peres at Washington talks.

A senior Reagan Administration official briefing reporter said that the United States was prepared to work with the new Israeli Government to find "a creative and enduring solution to Israel's economic problems."

## Staking a claim to Gandhi's chair

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A cartoon in Sunday's *Indian Express*, the country's biggest circulation daily, shows an unfavourably doddery Chaudhary Charan Singh on his knees, his hands clasped and his eyes tightly shut in prayer. Hovering above him is a bubble containing a crown, labelled "life's ambition". At his feet a newspaper bearing the words "I'm an ideal candidate for Prime Minister," words which Mr Charan Singh actually used last week.

The cartoon is an unnecessarily inaccurate quotation from King Lear. "Pray do not mock me," it reads. "I'm a foolish old man four score and twenty, not a day less or more. I fear I'm not in my perfect mind."

The Chaudhary was Prime Minister briefly in 1979 when, as Deputy Prime Minister, he stabbed Mr Morarji Desai in the back and supplanted him with Congress help. That help was promptly withdrawn and the country faced an election which returned Mrs Indira Gandhi to the throne by an overwhelming majority.

After four years the time is officially ripe for a new election, and efforts are again being made to put together an opposition alliance, like the one that ruled so disjointedly from 1977.

Mr Charan Singh is the head of Lok Dal, the People's Party, and is officially in coalition with another fragment of the old Janata Party (Janata also means "People's"). The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the All India Congress, and for some time now Mr Charan Singh has been saying that what is needed to fight the elections is one national opposition party with "one leader, one flag, one manifesto".

The BJP seems unlikely to merge totally with the Lok Dal, but negotiations have been underway for a merger with the old Janata Party under the presidency of Mr Chandra Shekhar and the other smaller parties of the United Front coalition.

There are a number of problems with these negotiations, however, not least of which is that Mr Chandra Shekhar and many of his young and idealistic followers see him as the more likely prime ministerial candidate than Mr Charan Singh.

Mr Chandra Shekhar was president of the Janata Party throughout its period in government, but was unsuited by ministerial office.

Mr Charan Singh, on the other hand, is called derisively "Chair" Singh because of the number of times he has changed sides in order to stay in power. In 1970 he changed sides three times in three days.

Though Mr Charan Singh is 82 years old, he is still fit, and is master of a vast constituency of highly significant votes in India's north western states, where the majority of parliamentary seats are located.

## Court defers ruling on Nicaragua

The Hague (AP) - The International Court of Justice yesterday postponed a ruling on its jurisdiction to hear a complaint by Nicaragua that the United States is waging "armed attacks" against the Sandinistas. The court began a new series of hearings in the case.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the Netherlands, Señor Carlos Arguello, told the court that in the view of this Government the court had the authority to handle the case because by ratifying the charter of the United Nations Nicaragua had recognized the court's jurisdiction.

During preliminary hearings last April, the United States had argued that Nicaragua did not recognize the court's authority because in the 1930s it had failed to ratify the statutes of its predecessors, the permanent Court of Justice of the League of Nations.

Señor Arguello claimed that the "illegal activity of the United States government against Nicaragua had increased enormously". Thousands of Nicaraguans had been "killed, wounded and maimed" since the court ordered the United States on May 10 to stop all military actions aimed at Nicaragua pending a decision on the admissibility of the complaint.

He said the Reagan Administration had recently allocated \$38m (£22m) for the Contra forces fighting the Government in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua is seeking sanctuary in this court of peace and should not be turned away on some flimsy legal argument submitted by the United States," Señor Arguello said.

## Hongkong 'infiltration' by Peking

Taipei (AFP) - A Chinese Communist who fled here from his post as a Peking trade representative in Hongkong said yesterday that China was building a network of party cadres to rule the territory when Britain returns it in 1997.

Mr Lu Yu Hsi, who came here early this month, said: "In my opinion, Hongkong will be ruled by Chinese Communist cadres rather than the Hongkong people themselves as promised by the Peking regime."

Lu, from Jilin province, north-eastern China, said at a press conference that he had joined the Communist Party youth corps in 1950 and had become a party member in 1954.

"My contacts overseas in over 20 countries in my capacity as a political and trade cadre have made me realize that communism has no future and a Chinese can find a democratic and free life only in Taiwan."

He had been assigned to Hongkong in August as general manager of the Heng Li Feng Trading Company. He was also party commissar and secretary within the company.

The defector said he had used several names and he displayed a Hongkong identity card which identifies him as Luk Chau.

He said Peking had begun this year to send "many party cadres" to Hongkong to work in public and clandestine Communist organizations, mostly trading companies, in preparation for the takeover.

He gave a warning against trusting China's pledges to allow Hongkong people to administer the colony after Britain's lease expires in 1997.

## Ex-minister challenges Papandreou policies

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The credibility of Greece's Socialist Government has suffered a serious blow from an open challenge to its main policies and accomplishments from within its ranks.

Mr Asimakis Fotilas, who resigned from the Cabinet last June, has announced he is to leave the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement because he refuses to share responsibility for the policies the party had imposed on the Government.

He also has made public the 16-page text of his letter of resignation addressed to Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister. It constituted a scathing indictment of policies on foreign affairs, the economy and domestic issues.

"Unfortunately, we have a total failure," he wrote. "Worse, this unforgivable failure is being dissimulated behind a flurry of triumphant rhetoric that has no substance."

Mr Fotilas, who was Foreign Undersecretary for the Affairs of Expatriate Greeks, was dismissed by Mr Papandreou in December 1981 for disregarding instructions and endorsing an EEC condemnation of Poland. He was later reinstated in the Cabinet.

Mr Fotilas expressed fear that the Government's foreign policy, characterized by rhetorical hostility towards the West, "was causing grave and irreversible damage to our national interest."

The letter claimed Mr Papandreou had heaved a sigh of relief at a Cabinet meeting when agreement was reached for American bases to remain in Greece. "All we had to do was to find a verbal formula to present it to the people."

## Athens closes air lane in anti-Nato protest

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

Greece closed one of the busiest international air routes in the Aegean to all civilian flights yesterday and today, claiming that a Nato exercise being held in the area without its consent could endanger civilian traffic.

At the same time, the Air Force was under orders to intercept warplanes of whatever nationality that violated Greek airspace during the exercise, which is part of Nato's annual manoeuvres, called "Display Determination". British, American, Italian, French, Turkish and Portuguese forces are taking part.

Greece is boycotting all Nato war games in the Aegean, arguing that they invariably encourage Turkish "expansionism" at the expense of Greece. In the present exercise, the Turkish Air Force was assigned by Nato a major defence role in a region traditionally controlled by Greece. A formal Greek protest to Nato has been ignored.

By closing air corridor "Green 18", which runs from northern Greece across the Aegean to Lemnos and Rhodes, Greece was reasserting its responsibility, under the rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization, for international air-traffic control and safety over the Aegean.

Green 18 is one of the busiest air routes in the region, and is used by about 300 international flights a day.

Foreign airline managers in Athens said that although the ban would not affect flights to and from Greece, it would force certain flights to the Middle East to take longer routes, some via Turkey.

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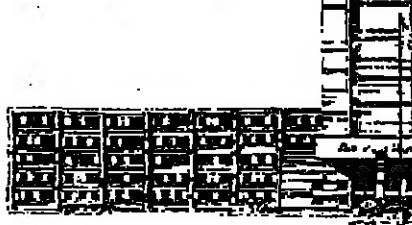
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## MEN'S FASHION

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## A man

is no longer judged by the cut of his suit or the company he keeps. He is assessed by his shoes. Head waiters are moved by well-polished hand-made leather and by classic V-necked cashmere. They also like double cuffs, silk socks and generous tips.

Fashion is altogether more demanding about accessories, requiring changes of style to suit the outfit and the occasion, as applies to women's clothes.

The most surprising shift of emphasis at the feet has been the evening shoe stepping out into the dwindling hours of winter daylight. City shoes are based on traditional gentleman's style (head waiter will approve). But the slippers and patent pumps that were once worn as at-home accessories, now appear with suits.

The young men who have turned their back on casual wear and dress up in collars, ties and sharp suits, have taken a shine to patent. The glossy lace-up may have danced in on the craze for 1930s musicals. It has stayed

the pace as the perfect footwear for those who would rather give their shoes a quick gloss than a deep down polish.

The slipper is an oddity. It soft-shoe-shuffled in as a summer style, along with loafers and moccasins. However unsuitable for wet pavements and stout winter wear, it has survived (perhaps to show off the latest fancy socks).

The current trend for shoes and socks — and for many of the other fashion details — is to two extremes: the light and fine or the bold and heavy. This applies especially to shoes, where the fashion-conscious man is likely to have in his wardrobe both the tough Doc Martens and the bedroom slipper shoes.

Likewise, he will have a drawerful of thick ribbed socks, in wool or fluffy towelling, and alongside, the finest cotton or lisle.

Even underwear shows this tendency to polarize with boxer shorts outstripping jock-strap briefs.

The importance of the fashion details is that, when on general view, they offer signals of tribal identity. To the initiated, a maverick tie tells you as much about a man as Gucci shoes. And I hope head waiters will understand that not all the new co-responder brogues are worn by cads.

## Soft shoe shuffle

The dancing shoe given the daytime treatment like the conventional Oxford. In lightweight leather with stitched toe cap and lace-up front, black only, £34.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street W1.

The traditional gentleman's bedroom slipper cut low at the front in glossy black patent. Handmade shoes in leather £120 from Pied à Terre, 44 Old Bond Street W1.

The comeback of the co-responder shoe for a new generation. It is worn with sharp suits. This black and white lace-up shoe, £22.99 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street W1 and branches.

The ultimate evening loafer in black patent and grosgrain £79.50 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street W1 and branches.

Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS



## A season for the peacock

The current explosion of fresh ideas in men's fashion is sweeping away the safe clothes of the British male. Styles that would have been considered avant garde six months ago are now the basis of autumn ranges across the board.

Head-turning window displays, fashion shows and videos are a feature of the expanding menswear departments and shops, designed to inspire the open-minded man to more stylish and adventurous dressing.

The first menswear shows for customers were held at Harvey Nichols two weeks ago, where the new autumn styles proved the store's policy that relatively expensive clothes must be positively new and different.

The menswear buyer at Harvey Nichols, Chris Temple, believes that there are no taboos in menswear any more: "We have no difficulty in selling any colour to men."

The colours of the male peacock appeared on every outfit at a Brown's menswear show — in P.N.'s purple and



The geometry of jumpers is drawn on new lines. Shapes are square in the body, rounded at the neck, in a precise mix of set square and compass. Pattern is back, using graphic, abstract symbols, or, newer still, another mix of primitive motifs within a sharp frame. The random patterns of computer software

## SOFTWARE

come up too on flecked and marled grounds.

The sharpest colours are black on creamy white or blocks of primary colour daubed on black. Country colours are usually only a background for

harsher urban tones. The craft of hand-knitting has come through on the machines with the textures of knub and cable now worked out on punch cards. But this is the year of flat pattern rather than three-dimensional texture for sweaters that make a fashion statement all on their own.



① Abstract blocks of primary colour defined by variegated stripe pattern on a shawl-collared sweater in red, blue and green. By Donna Fogarty, £56 from Demob, 47 Beak Street W1.

② The combination of the ethnic and the geometric in Claude Montana's heavy-weight wool sweater with black suede and knit diamond patterns, £175 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1.

③ Flecked mix of wool and cotton for a crewneck sweater scattered with violet kisses. By Jay Mussion £90 from Brown's Man's Shop, 27 South Molton Street W1.

④ Short square sweater without waist-flaring. In ethnic patterns contained within diamond shapes, in cream, black and grey £39.50 from Gee, 2 King's Road, SW3 and branches.

⑤ The new fairisle look with a sharper city flavour. Crewneck sweater in jade and grey lines of pattern, short in shape, by Benetton, £27.90 from all branches.

⑥ Modular computer print pattern of primary-coloured squares set among black ground in a black leek ground. In acrylic £12.99 from Chelsea Man at Chelsea Girl.

Drawings by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

The fashion battle in the high street, the price you pay for the clothes and the quality you get, brought in a large postbag. Readers generally agreed that there was a gap in the middle market. Manufacturers were noticeably silent.

From Antonia Sanders, Manchester

I am 24, working in a large city, yet I look in vain for the better-made clothes. In my experience, it is the older women who are cost-conscious and always looking for a bargain. My friends

## TALKBACK

skirts, but what about jumpers? It is almost impossible to get pure wool, except in the craft shops where the designs are very fancy and cost £60. Everything is acrylic, which goes out of shape and hasn't the warmth. Why can't the chain stores use their buying power to offer us pure wool at a good price?

From Mrs J. Jarvis, Guildford, Surrey

with your remarks concerning the lack of quality in the mass-produced clothes of today, I do deplore the fact, and equally that the younger generation will never know the feel of good materials against them and the pride in looking after a well-cut garment that won't be in danger of losing its shape after a short time.

The present cult of buy frequently and throw away is motivated by commercialism and big business without thought for the "human

## Classic Style in Men's Clothing

Mulberry, Finner Connection, Scott Grolla and many other designers have clothes in this Autumn's Huish & Kerr catalogue. You will also find in it the widest and most stylish range of traditional British menswear yet available by mail order.

Send for a free colour catalogue to Huish & Kerr, 2 Malins Road, London SW11 1TP enclosing a 13p stamp for postage.

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NOVEMBER ISSUE OUT NOW

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Hire or buy at  
**Young's**  
formal wear for men

Dean Bright at Brown's  
A few doors away, the newly opened South Molton Street branch of Next for Men is selling amethyst-flecked suits, jade green patterned sweaters and big black Italian leather jackets for men who want to put on the plumage.  
Photographs by Harry Kerr  
Christine Painelli









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Selling  
Melvyn  
music



Angela Gore



Pet Brown



# SPECTRUM

It's hard to imagine how Andrew Lloyd Webber's name could harm any musical, but the composer fears that might happen when he brings *The Hired Man*, based on Melvyn Bragg's novel, to the West End. Bryan Appleyard discovered why during a three-course interview with the two partners

## Selling Melvyn's musical

Part the first BEFORE LUNCH

They make an odd couple. Melvyn Bragg, a gregarious, affable, middle-aged man with a friendly smile, and Andrew Lloyd Webber, a more reserved, slightly older man with a serious expression. They are sitting at a table in a restaurant, discussing the musical *The Hired Man*, based on Bragg's novel. Bragg is the author of the novel, and Lloyd Webber is the composer of the musical. They are both partners in the production of the musical.

Bragg is a well-known author, and Lloyd Webber is a well-known composer. They are both successful in their respective fields. They are both also successful in their partnership. They have produced several successful musicals together.

The musical *The Hired Man* is based on Bragg's novel. It is a story about a man who is hired to work on a farm. The story is set in the 19th century. It is a story of love, loss, and redemption.

Lloyd Webber is a very talented composer. He has composed many successful musicals. He is a very hardworking man. He is also a very kind man. He is a very good partner.

Bragg is a very talented author. He has written many successful novels. He is a very hardworking man. He is also a very kind man. He is a very good partner.

The musical *The Hired Man* is a very good musical. It is a story that is both interesting and moving. It is a story that is worth watching.



The odd couple: Melvyn Bragg (left) and Andrew Lloyd Webber on the asphalted roof terrace of Webber's Soho offices.

Lloyd Webber, we have done so much with American-style shows. London is therefore full of hits about the triumph of glamour and other show-biz virtues over the problems of life. In the case of *Starlight Express*, the glamour is mixed with a sort of 'old-fashioned' but it is a show that clearly represents the dead end of a style. Lloyd Webber says they are still in the middle of the project and he could hardly consider putting it into production for less than £2m.

The big selling point for the low-tech homegrown look of *The Hired Man* is that it is a story that is both interesting and moving. It is a story that is worth watching.

both writer and producer are concerned. It signals a new wave: British history and the British cultural tradition are being dusted off and offered as worthy material for an evening's entertainment. Lloyd Webber's political or the trials of the dancers on Broadway.

For Bragg this is a conscious strategy. And furthermore, taking his role as a dramatist of the past, he believes it is part of the way the form of the musical is changing. It is a story that is both interesting and moving. It is a story that is worth watching.

There are no great new operas. Opera is attracting younger composers but the whole weight of the world of opera is too much.

But there is one nerve to touch. After all, young composers might also feel that the rewards offered by the big musical are just about right.

"Well there are an awful lot of myths about that," says Lloyd Webber. "Musicals can make a lot of money but they make a very great deal less than say, a major movie might do. I was reported as being worth £300m but they had just added up the grosses of all my shows around the world as if I got every single penny that came through the box office. If that was the case then Trevor Nunn would be the only one to have up the £100m and I, Lloyd Webber, would be the only one to have up the £100m."

Lloyd Webber firmly maintains that the musical is a form of straight commercialism. He does not see it as a work of art. He sees it as a way of making money.

Bragg chides in: "I haven't made a penny so far from this."

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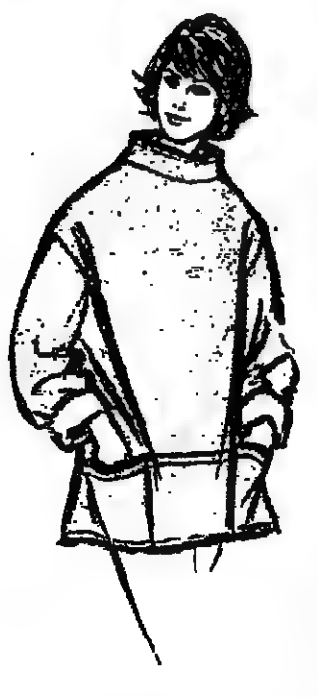
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Anton Lubowski: Jewish Swapo



Angela Gore

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There is nothing unusual about Namibians joining the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo). Thousands of them, Ovambo, Herero, Damara, Baster, Nama, Ovatara, Caprivians, Bushmen and coloureds, belong to the liberation movement in the South African-occupied territory. But when Anton Lubowski, a Jewish Swapo leader, came to Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a woman came up to him and asked him, "What are you doing here?"

Lubowski is a Jewish Swapo leader. He is a man who is dedicated to the cause of Namibian independence. He is a man who is respected by his fellow Swapo members.

Angela Gore is a woman who is dedicated to the cause of Namibian independence. She is a woman who is respected by her fellow Swapo members.

Why Swapo's first white recruit went public

Victor Nkomo, a Swapo man who had just been charged under the Terrorism Act, had been charged with the same offence as Anton Lubowski. He had been charged with the same offence as Anton Lubowski.

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## THE ARTS

# Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits four exhibitions of Henri Matisse

## Fascinating spiritual diary of a great colourist

**Sculpture/Drawings**  
Hayward

**Fifty Fine Prints**  
Lumley Cazalet

**Prints and Drawings**  
Waddington

Think of Matisse and you think immediately of colour. From the earliest landscapes and still-lives, when he had hardly left his academic training behind, right through to the last extraordinary paper-cuts, the rich, glowing colours always seemed to be the primary consideration — the vibrations set up by putting this colour against that, the sheer joy Matisse first fully discovered in the brilliant Mediterranean sunlight and even more the dazzle and dapple of North Africa. So a Matisse exhibition virtually without colour sounds like a contradiction in terms. Especially when it is in fact two exhibitions the paths of which intersect at the Hayward until January 6, that devoted to The Sculpture of Henri Matisse, which has already been seen as part of the Edinburgh Festival, and its companion The Drawings of Henri Matisse, comprehending between them more than 220 pieces.

Despite the looming presence in the Tate Gallery of Matisse's largest and most ambitious sculpture, *The Bock*, versions I to IV, which rework the same basic subject, a standing nude seen from behind, in broader and more abstracted terms between 1909 and 1930, we would not at once think of Matisse as a sculptor. Actually, if he is compared with two senior painters who did some sculpture, Degas and Renoir, he emerges as a more persistent and perhaps more seriously committed sculptor: Degas's few (though important) sculptures were done mainly for his own satisfaction and seen by almost no one during his lifetime. Renoir's, though unmistakably products of his imagination, were done at his direction by a young assistant after he was too crippled to paint or sculpt by himself. Matisse, on the other hand, began expressing himself in sculptural form in 1894, with a portrait medallion rather suggestive of the medallion by Yncense, and sculpted intermittently, but reasonably frequently, until as late as 1930.

All the same there is in Matisse's sculpture, as in that of Degas, which the small pieces sometimes curiously resemble, a distinctively private feeling.



Richness of tone compensating for colour: *Reclining Nude with Arm behind Head* (charcoal, 1937)

Matisse certainly showed sculpture during his lifetime, starting in 1906, and to that extent took it with professional seriousness, but he did also say "I sculpted like a painter" — I did not sculpt like a sculptor, and he can never have considered the sculptural work as in any way central to his oeuvre. More recently exaggerated claims have been made for it, some going so far as to declare him one of the most significant sculptors of the twentieth century. That is certainly excessive, but one can see the point of such a statement because he was not really in the own estimation a sculptor, he was not limited by convention, did not ever have to establish his competence by academic canons, and produced work of a liberating sketchy informality. On the other hand, we may also reasonably observe that he was much more innovative as a painter; the sculpture always lags some way behind stylistically, so that the final version of *The Bock*, for instance, reaches

in 1930 only about as far as his pictorial style had arrived at 20 years before. To state these limitations is not to deny the sculpture interest, however. *The Bock* series, as well as being the most formal and, as it were, public of the pieces, still comes over as the most impressive. The contemporary series of evolving heads of *Jeune Femme*, five of them done over a much shorter period between 1910 and 1913, also shows Matisse's concentrated thought as he simplifies and gradually develops from the prettiness of the first to the strong, unsparring statement of the last. Some of the others are little more than dimensional doodles, but even the tiniest and simplest, such as the *Small Torso* and the *Small Thin Torso* of 1929, have enough of the unmistakable quality of the paintings to leave us with little doubt that, whatever their limitations, only Matisse could have done them.

The drawings are a different matter. While the sculptures

mostly have a general relationship to the painting, the *Reclining Nude* of 1909, does appear in no fewer than nine paintings, so we may presume it had some special significance for him; the drawings present a much greater variety of relationship. Some of them, obviously, are in the common run of painter's drawings, preliminary ideas for pictures or detailed observations intended for pictures — chips from the workbench. But, as well as producing many such, Matisse appears to have seen the drawing on occasion as a self-sufficient form in itself, and some of the drawings exhibited are unexpectedly sizeable and ambitious.

There are other evidences of the seriousness with which Matisse took the whole process of drawing. In and up to the Twenties he draws, whatever the medium, with astonishing ease, economy of effort and total directness. At the beginning of the Thirties he evidently does not suddenly lose all his

facility, but he seems driven to explore further and further into the nature of the drawing image, and so we get a long succession of charcoal drawings which, even when the final result is incredibly simple, bear evidence of reworking and reworking: lines are drawn only to be rubbed out, poses are changed, textures are tried out and rejected, until the paper resembles an intricate palimpsest through which a whole mental history can be read. Funnily enough, when we see a whole series devoted to a particular theme — the "F" *Theme* and *Variations* of a reclining woman, the "M" series of flowers and fruit on a table — the starting-point is always one of these much reworked charcoal drawings, as though in charcoal all the variations had to be done right on top of one another; then the pen-and-ink variations take off with no corrections whatever, each executed with dazzling speed and precision. These are evidently two versions of the

same process, and, if one slightly prefers the charcoal drawings, it is probably because of the richness and mystery, the slowness with which they give up their secrets. Did Frank Auerbach, I wonder, know these extraordinary works when he evolved his own highly individual technique of draw and erase and draw again?

And, true enough, until the very end of the show, when a little simple colour finally intrudes, in the very late *Blue Nudes* and the *Aerobats* in paper collage, we have been quite unconscious of colour's absence. Right from his firm academic beginnings Matisse was a superb draughtsman, in whatever style he chose to adopt, and this goes for the boldly simplified early nudes, the wonderfully crisp portrait studies like the *Maxime* of 1920, the tender yet quite unromantic drawings of pretty girls in exotic clothes of the late Twenties, or the final works when the old man's hand was not capable of earlier subtleties, but his eye and his imagination were as powerfully engaged as ever.

In the charcoal the richness of tone in any case compensates for colour — in any important sense, these drawings are coloured. In the ink drawings, we can appreciate the felicities of his line in a way we are distracted from in the paintings. And, going through the show chronologically, we do get a very distinct impression which Matisse himself confirmed when he said that by the Thirties drawing had become his way of expressing his most personal, private side, while painting was mainly for the public and therefore in a sense what was expected of him. These drawings are, apart from anything else, a sort of spiritual diary, and one of the most fascinating in modern art.

The two exhibitions are a partial fulfilment of the promise in the introduction to the catalogue of the Arts Council's big 1968 Matisse exhibition at the Hayward, which explained that the drawings, sculptures and graphics excluded from that show would eventually be given a show of their own. The graphics are still waiting, but meanwhile to coincide with the Hayward shows Waddingtons have Prints and Drawings by Matisse (until November 10) and Lumley Cazalet have until November 9 Fifty Fine Prints, including several of the Twenties lithographs of odalisques and other things ranging in time from 1903 to 1930. Satisfying snacks, to be sure, but we still want the chance to gorge ourselves on the whole graphic oeuvre.

John Russell Taylor

## Music in London

### Sleepers wake

**LPO/Tennstedt**  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

What can sometimes be a somnolent Sunday afternoon audience was roused to understandable enthusiasm by the time Klaus Tennstedt brought the London Philharmonic Orchestra to a powerful resolution of Schubert's Ninth Symphony at the end. It had also shown enjoyment of Jorge Bolet's thoughtful solo playing in Schubert's Piano Concerto earlier. His performance was the antithesis of what might have been expected from a virtuoso hitherto perhaps best known here for his commanding brilliance in Liszt.

Schumann always said he could never write "a concerto for the virtuosi", and it would be interesting to know if Mr Bolet ever met and talked to Clara Schumann's pupil, Adelina de Lara, who died in 1961. What she had to say about her teacher's advice to play the concerto "very calmly, pensively and peacefully", yet without denying its more impassioned moments, characterized much of this performance in its moderation and restrained sentiment.

The pianist was quoted on this page last Saturday as favouring a wider range of keyboard colour than is often heard today, but the difficulty is that the acoustic properties of the Festival Hall do not

encourage it in such music as Schumann's. Nevertheless he was able to sensitize the piano's tone to some degree in a magically expressive account of the first movement; cadenza after a subdued opening in the conversational exchanges with the orchestra in the intermezzo movement, and in almost waiting through the rhythmically ambiguous finale.

There was nothing ambiguous in the style of the orchestral playing, either in its partnership during the concerto or in the Schubert symphony later, which was given an "exhilarating performance" that drew our attention to its spirit rather than its length, heavenly or otherwise. Mr Tennstedt, in any case, favoured none of the optional repeats except what is necessary for the scherzo movement, where his shaping of the difficult trio as a heartfelt hymn was superbly done.

But there was a sense of secure judgment in his approach from the moment he began the introductory andante at a pace more walking than stalking, followed by a second movement at the exact tempo of a military quick march. The finale was perhaps unduly relentless in its vigour, but it brought particular credit on "sober", brass chording throughout the programme, and on the sonority and warmth of the cello body among the orchestral strings.

Noël Goodwin

**Benson and Hedges**  
Gold Award  
Covent Garden

The defensiveness which sounded loudly through the introductory programme notes at the Benson and Hedges Gold Award for Singers, and continued through Sir John Tooley's prize-giving speech at last, seemed this year somewhat out of place. For, no matter how ultimately hollow the assurances that the Gold Award will not seriously damage the health of the profession, their final judgment was this year undisputedly sound.

Joanna Kozłowska from Poland, who was awarded the first prize of £3,500, shone, albeit in a dark firmament, with a radiance of voice and stage presence and a poised and warm of communication which made one truly impatient to hear her again. Her *Tchaikovsky's* *Gliere* and *Szymanowski* songs revealed a satiny, lustrous soprano, entirely involved and involving; her *Rusalka* aria, with the Royal Opera Orchestra and David Atherton, showed a musical imagination as powerfully expansive as her vocal range.

In placing her, above the second prizewinner, the so-

prano Tina Kiberg from Denmark, the jury showed an encouraging preference for imagination over efficiency, sensibility over stamina. Ms Kiberg's high placing undoubtedly came from a recognition of the sheer reserves of her incisive, strongly focused soprano, as revealed in Tatiana's *Les Serfs* and her *Special Prize for Concert Singing* from a respect for the high intelligence which directed her somewhat chill and charmless Schoenberg and Sibelius songs.

The very presence of the other two finalists, the Scottish bass William Mackie (third) and the Korean soprano Young-Hee Kim (fourth), posed disturbing questions as to the standard of entry and, indeed, the function of the teachers and coaches who prepare the singers in between rounds. Mr Mackie's operatic offerings (King Philip and Don Basilio) showed earnestness of intent, strength of rapport, and toughness of vocal muscle still in search of focus and interpretative guidance. Neither he nor Ms Kim displayed any really adequate sense of style in their songs; and Ms Kim's ill-chosen Bellini aria from *Capuleti* only emphasized the constriction of her distressingly over-strained, under-developed technique.

Hilary Finch

**Chilingirian Quartet**  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

A splendidly warm, sympathetic account of Schubert's C major Quintet crowned Sunday afternoon's recital by the Chilingirian Quartet: the first of three, in which Schubert is matched with Mozart and Bartók. Ralph Kirshbaum, the guest cellist, did not quite blend his reedy, incisive sound into the softer, sweeter tones of the other players, but the ensemble's relaxed poise and command of this most difficult of chamber works seemed complete.

In the first movement they established a natural continuity through the changes of themes, and the approach to the recapitulation was especially well done, with the finest of breaths in the rising space phrases. It is rare to hear the hypnotic slow movement captured with as much finely tuned and balanced precision as it was here, and rare too to hear it explode into a *Scherzo* of such weight and vigour. If Levant

Chilingirian's intonation slipped a couple more times than was acceptable, that was amply compensated for by the penetration of much else in his playing, and the matching of phrasing with the second violinist, Mark Butler, in the falling sequences of the finale's faltering development was well judged. But surely no one still believes that the last note is marked with a diminuendo, any more than the last note of the C major Symphony? It is an (often misunderstood and misinterpreted) accent.

Schubert seems to suit this quartet's flowing style and sweet, ample sound. Mozart and Bartók present more problems; Mozart's E flat Quartet was full of good things and the relaxed energy seemed to suit the first movement, I longed for a leaner, clearer texture in the dissonances of the Andante. And the Bartók was quite wrong: he needs warmth, but also a fierce focus to that warmth. Even though the playing was separate and brisk, the intensity of feeling came out sounding sloppy and loose.

Nicholas Kenyon

**Rock**  
**Dream Syndicate**  
Marquee

Guitar-based American rock has had many detractors in the past. Punk's aftermath made such music unwelcome, ridiculing it for sterility and reaction. Yet, once punk's feckless charm had worn thin, an audience reemerged, armed with the promise of a new generation of Stateside rock bands. This year has seen the acceptance of the countrified REM, the radical Black Flag and the acidic RAIN Parade, all vital in their own way. The bottle may look familiar but the vintage smells appealing again.

Unfortunately, California's The Dream Syndicate only remind one of where so many Seventies American bands went wrong. Their apathetic presentation and one-paced music are a throwback to those awful white blues bands for whom competence was enough. They are doomed to languish in the underground.

Led by the rhythm guitarist Steve Wynn, Dream Syndicate evoke little joy in their sound and do not have the power to sway when they rejoice in

gloom. Relying constantly on Carl Flook's inflated solos and Wynn's abstract, prosaic vocal delivery, the band is unimpressed to extinguish the saving grace of country that made certain passages of their *Medicine Show* bearable.

Earlier at the weekend the older statesman Tom Verlaine, once New York's leading light in Television, made a welcome and rare appearance with his new band, the Electric Ballroom. The dual guitar foils of Verlaine and Jimmy Ripp had the jab and thrust to range wide across a variety of emotional terrain, from the latest *Cover* material to a totally revamped version of the enigmatic "Red Leaves", finally stopping off to remind their audience of the excitement of garage punk in a medley of "Psychotic Reaction" and "Wild Thing".

Instrumentally adventurous without making improvisation an excuse for poor songwriting, Verlaine and company remain light years ahead of Dream Syndicate. Age has not withered them yet, while Dream Syndicate's youth is no guarantee of inspiration.

Max Bell

## Television

### Dreamy idealism

A Fragment of Memory (Channel 4) was Michael Orrom's personal reminiscence of Cambridge in the late Thirties. The prevailing mood was not a happy one, with the Spanish Civil War, and an even greater war approaching; this was the period in which the Communist Party flourished at the university. But, despite the change in international circumstances, Cambridge is probably not so different today — no doubt political passions are just as easily aroused, and "commitment" is just as freely espoused. If the difference lies anywhere, it is in the importance the rest of the country attaches to such things: the students of Cambridge are no longer in a position to influence or dominate the events of the next few

years, as their forebears at least aspired to do. In a sense, then, this was the portrait of a vanished age: Mr Orrom made a film at the time, in which undergraduates were shown selling the *Daily Worker* in the streets, and there was talk of "committed intellectuals" who would lead "from the front". "It was my first experience," he said last night, "of being part of a group which felt the same way." And yet the ordinary life of Cambridge continued, representing "always a feeling of dream, a removal from reality". But this is a description which might apply to his political idealism as much as to Granchester Meadows or the punts on the Cam.

Cambridge has always been a university where abstract or analytical thought has consoled easily with a kind of moralism: it is an unbeatable combination for the young, and perhaps explains that trace of self-righteousness which is characteristically to be found in the cleverer Cambridge graduates. The university has, after all, been the home of Leavisites as well as spies.

Last night's documentary was well made, but it presented a confusing picture in which politics, poetry, social radicalism, parties and little magazines all played a part. And it was not hard to see why the political ferment disappeared almost as quickly as it had arisen: the general impression was of a group of rather nice but silly young men and women who were carried away by the idea of radicalism and commitment rather than by the reality of it.

Peter Ackroyd

Bruce Crawford (below), an advertising executive little known in the opera world, is to be General Manager at the Met: Patrick J. Smith reports from New York

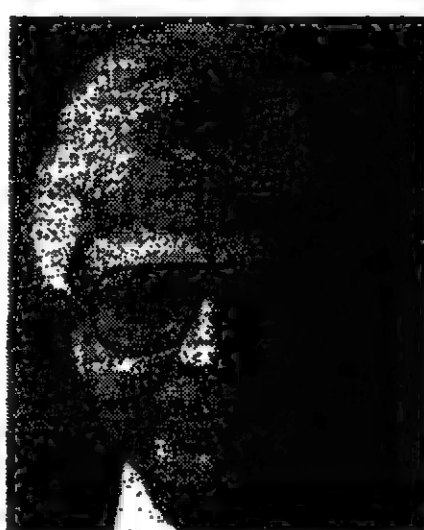
### 'Constant conflict' remains the norm

The appointment of Bruce Crawford as General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera, for five years beginning in January 1986, continues a practice of picking a member of the Met's board of directors to be the incumbent. Anthony Bliss, the 33-year-old Crawford, who succeeded Frank Taplin as president of the board last May, is currently president and chief executive officer of the advertising firm BBDO International, and is an unknown name to the opera world.

Although the selection represents a particularly American solution to the problem of who is to run an opera house, it was, in this instance, dictated in large measure by circumstances. When the music director James Levine agreed to become artistic director beginning in August 1986, the scope of the general director's power was diminished, even though the board insisted that he had the final say in any dispute. It is no secret that several of the candidates interviewed for the job were less than enthusiastic about the primacy of Levine's position and about the resulting diminution of the general manager's powers. At least one, Munich's Intendant August Everding, withdrew his name from consideration.

Crawford, a lifelong opera-lover who is given high marks for his stewardship of the world's seventh-ranking advertising agency, has been working closely with Levine in future planning, both in New York and in Salzburg, since he became president. His rapport with the music director was of great importance in his selection.

"One of the chief reasons I allowed my name to go forward," Crawford says, "was because of my respect for Levine, who is immensely talented not only in music but in a knowledge of how an opera house should be run. I am constantly amazed by the talents of the man. We get along very well, and because we understand each other our collaboration can have benefits for the Met both in the short and long run."



The chief question is whether someone unversed in the daily problems of an opera house can effectively — both artistically and financially — cope with the myriad decisions confronting the general manager. Crawford, a burly, genial, and, for an executive, low-keyed man, answers this in various ways.

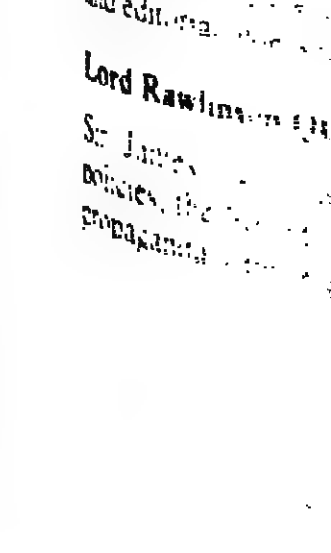
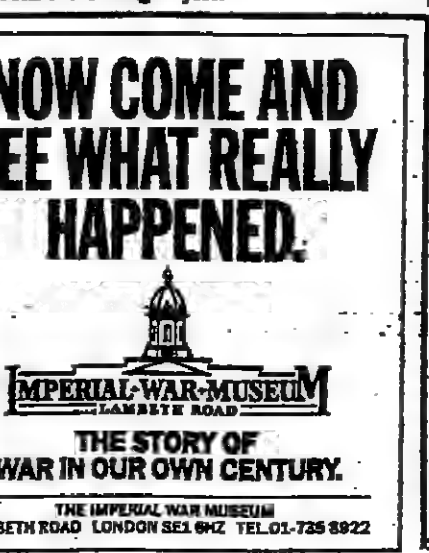
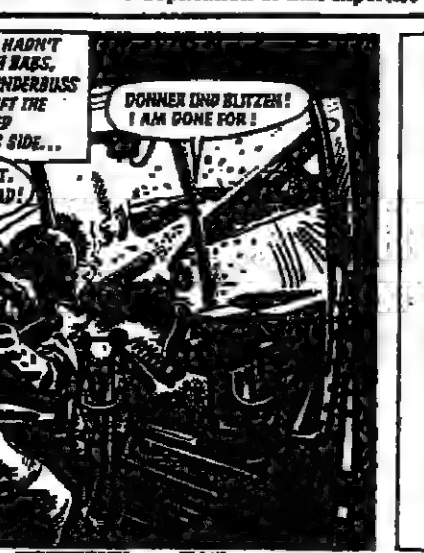
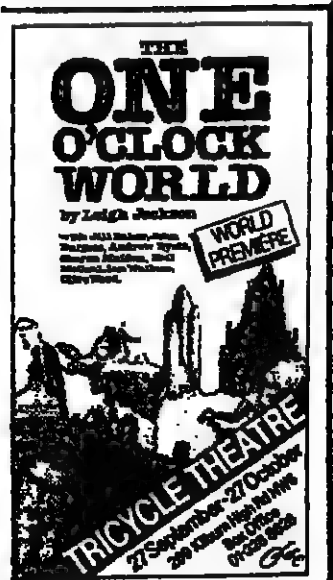
"The running of an opera house today is a business, and involves the allocation and management of resources of many departments — technical, developmental, artistic and such important ones as broadcast, telecast and touring. But the difference is that opera is not a business like making cars, but an entertainment business. I am familiar with the role of business in the entertainment world through my work with BBDO, and I am used to an operation that is similar in process if not in output. I also have a deep knowledge of the business of opera. It seems to me that if an artistic director is qualified in the area of music and opera — and James Levine certainly is — the Met does not need duplication of that expertise

in an Intendant-type of general manager." Crawford, however, is quick to insist that he is not simply a businessman. "Any successful business must concentrate on product, and for me the artistic excellence of the company comes first. Everything flows from that. But we here in the United States must pay constant attention to finances. Any plan we have must be based on realistic goals, and not a plan in a vacuum."

The perception is that Crawford is a quick study, is thoroughly conversant with the particular problems of running an American opera house, and has an open mind as to new ideas. But, at the same time, the appointment of Crawford rather than a traditional Intendant will result in a differing set of rules of company operation. In most opera houses it is the Intendant who plans the opera to be performed and the singers to be hired, in consultation with the music director. At the Met, under Crawford, that role will be taken by Levine.

"The general manager is not there to do the casting," says Crawford. "That is the responsibility of the artistic director. The general manager sees that the objectives of the company are fulfilled — that is, that the standard of casting in general rather than in specific is worthy of the Met. As in any creative enterprise, constant conflict is the norm in the opera business, and that must be recognized. Yet, at the same time, the general manager has to know what is and what is not do-able, and what is in the best interests of the house."

In answer to critics who note the lack of first-rank conductors other than Levine, Crawford says that several are scheduled for new productions in coming years. The fact is that Crawford, in his first years on the job, will only be putting into effect plans already made until the 1988-89 season. Yet things have a way of changing, despite set plans. As late as last May, the producer of the new *Simon Boccanegra* this November was John Dexter; it is now Tito Carabianco in a production borrowed from the Chicago Lyric.





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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Left-handed Bowman

"Crackers!" wrote an angry Mrs Thatcher to Bow Group chairman Michael Lingers this weekend after he had accused her of running out of steam. She would have been even angrier had she known that not so very long this self-appointed guardian of Tory tenets was, albeit briefly, a Labour Party member. According to Oxford City Labour Party minutes, his membership application was approved on September 19, 1977, when he was a law student at Trinity College. "I really can't remember that," Lingers protested yesterday - and who can blame him? It is not the sort of thing one wants dredged up when one is on the list of approved Conservative candidates.

### Voice over

Envious glances will have been exchanged in the BBC radio newsroom yesterday at *The Times* interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the row over the Bishop of Durham's sermon broke, the BBC sent a reporter to interview Dr Runcie at a service in Canterbury. The reporter duly returned with his scoop. "Will you discipline Dr Jenkins?" asked the reporter on tape. "I think you have a rather exaggerated idea of my influence," was the reply. The BBC's religious affairs correspondent, Rosemary Harthill, piped up that this did not sound like Dr Runcie's voice. So who was it? Yesterday the Dean of Peterhouse, Dr Edward Norman, admitted the microphone had been pushed in front of him. "I thought afterwards the chap may have mistaken who I was," he told me.

### Poles apart

Via a circuitous route, from Poland comes an open letter to Arthur Scargill from the Solidarity underground newspaper *Robotnik*. Solidarity, supported by the British Government but condemned by Scargill as an anti-socialist organisation which desires the overthrow of a Socialist state, is clearly perplexed. The letter expresses support for striking British miners and disowns the coal exports being made to Britain by the Jaruzelski regime. It continues: "If Thatcher is getting along so well with Jaruzelski, it is a great time to make logical conclusions. That is why we hope that in the name of workers' solidarity you will reverse your unfriendly position." And condemn a true socialist state? A tricky one, eh, Arthur?

### Downcast

Employees of R & A Young, an opencast mining company in County Durham, managed a grim smile at Derwentside District Council's demand that their coal storage yard should close on planning grounds. The enforcement order threatening 40 jobs came in an envelope stamped: "The best industrial incentives are in Derwentside".

BARRY FANTONI



"You'll be safe now, we've done a major reconstruction of the report"

### Begin was here

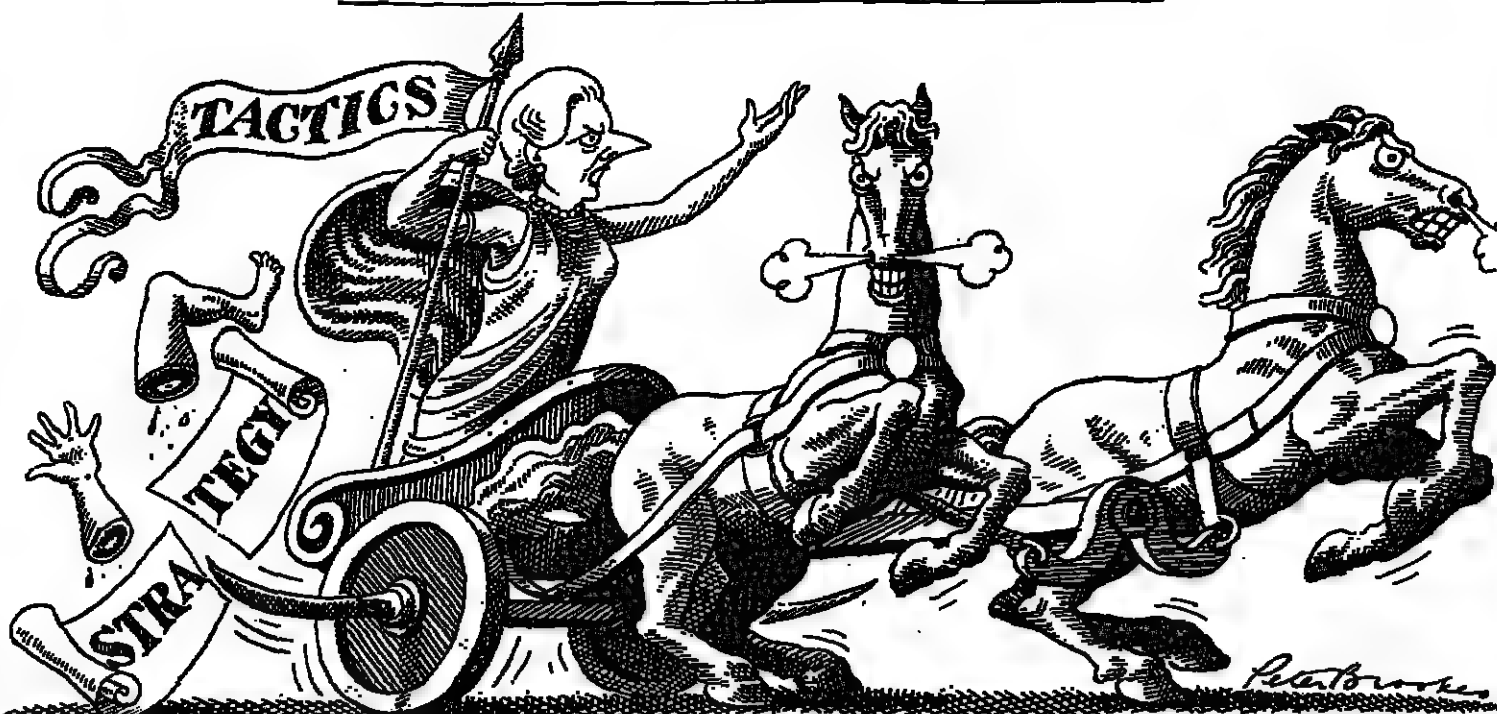
The Tate Gallery has bowed to pressure from the Board of Deputies of British Jews and removed a controversial painting from its current exhibition by the East German artist, Penck. The Board was outraged by Penck's "Documenta", which had the words "Begin murders" painted beneath the Star of David. The Tate at first said that the trustees could not exercise censorship over works of art, but when the Board's objections were explained to Penck, he agreed to its removal. The slogan, he said, merely represented graffiti he had seen. "Documenta" has now been replaced by two milder works.

### Tubby-thumper

Tatler journalist Craig Brown has got a nerve. In November, Heinrich Mann will publish his *Marlowe Letters*, a literary spoof casting Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of the rival publishing house, as an absurd coxswain compiling a collection of his correspondence, none of which has been to solicitors and printers. So, Tubby, as Brown calls him, employs a hack to elicit useful replies from people like Norman Mailer, Edna O'Brien, Enoch Powell and the Queen - after all, Tubby points out, when he picked up his pen, he "virtually gave away" a couple of his firm's books to Her Majesty. Weidenfeld apparently takes Brown's flight of fancy in good part. Which is nice of him: it was not so long ago that he published one of Brown's efforts himself.

PHS

'Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. A government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late'



## Needed now: a Tory national plan

by Sir John Hoskyns

The present attempt to turn the economy around started in 1979. The task requires stamina, political will and strategic competence. The first two have been crucial in the first phase of this task - financial stabilization, now achieved to a degree unprecedented since the early 1960s. The third, strategic competence, will be crucial in the next and more difficult phase, the structural transformation of the "real" economy. Assuming that the latest, and perhaps final, big push in the one-sided civil war waged by communist and other far-left trade union leaders fails to destroy Britain's chances, what is the strategic outlook?

Today, ministers will, as usual, be engaged in tackling immediate problems, not least the conduct of the party conference. "Never mind about the strategy and all that stuff," they will be saying, "what are we going to do, more important, what are we going to say, about unemployment, about the miners' strike?" Yet these immediate problems are merely symptoms of an unstable system. Governments, especially democratic governments, are in the business of system design. That is why coherent policy-making is so difficult and the "departmental view" so inadequate.

Systems are total. They cannot be snipped into little pieces to make them more intelligible because, in Lenin's words, everything is connected to everything else. Living systems are merely symptoms of an unstable system. Governments, especially democratic governments, are in the business of system design. That is why coherent policy-making is so difficult and the "departmental view" so inadequate.

Our present predicament is the consequence of an accumulation of artificially delayed economic adjustments which must finally be faced, all at once, in a potentially catastrophic form. Inflation, slow growth, persistent unemployment are all symptoms of a structurally deformed system. None of them can be directly altered in any lasting sense, any more than the speed of a car can be changed by moving the speedometer needle.

In Britain's market economy, material and social progress are created and funded by the applied intelligence and energy of some 26 million people in the working population. The market economy has proved to be the best - some would say the only - system by which a population can cooperatively exploit its brains, skills, inventions, labour and savings. To function properly, it requires seven conditions: adequate public services, a tolerable tax burden on added value, a tax system which does not distort choice, competition, freedom of contract, a stable currency and the

rule of law. All these interact to produce a further condition, social stability, which depends largely on the recognition of the individual's "unwritten contract" with the state, and the existence of an accepted code of behaviour to his fellow men. Direct intervention to try to make the economy more productive or to buy social acquiescence invariably upsets several of these conditions, producing damaging side effects which may persist for generations, consuming increasing amounts of ministers' time and taxpayers' money. Post-war governments prior to 1979 intervened constantly, while neglecting the seven key conditions. By the late 1960s it was already clear to anyone not fast asleep that our post-war politicians had succeeded in creating an unworkable economy and the seeds of an ungovernable society.

When British politicians say they must work with the grain of human nature, they are usually proposing to reinforce a deterioration of values started or continued by those from whom they learned their trade.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that democratic governments, accustomed to administering stable systems, have great difficulty handling instability, whether caused by external shock or internal incompetence. Finding themselves on unfamiliar terrain, where precedent offers no guide, they lack the necessary powers of analysis and innovation. It is not so much that ministers and officials do not know enough about systems and strategy. It is that they don't even know they don't know.

The elements of systems thinking, like those of strategy, are not particularly abstruse. Once grasped, they are obvious. But applying them to real life requires considerable effort. As Clausewitz said, "Strategy is simple, but not easy." Such methods are even harder to apply in Whitehall, which over the years has inclined to the view that, since politicians never have any idea where they are trying to get to, there's really no point in working out how to get there.

Where should the Government be trying to go? It should be aiming for

a "profile" which experience (world-wide, not insular) suggests is compatible with economic growth and financial and social stability. The key economic elements in this profile might be: total public spending as a percentage of GDP; the total tax burden as a percentage of added value; the structure and effect of the tax and welfare systems; the working population employed in central and local government and the public services; the measurable quality and relevance of education; competition policy in the private and state industry sector and the labour and capital markets; the financial and legal deterrents to business start-ups, hiring and expansion.

The list is obvious enough. The question is whether the Government has long-term objectives expressed in such a form, or indeed any hard-edged objectives at all. The perfect profile will never be attainable, but we can be sure that, if we are far enough away from it, then relative decline will continue, while ministers vainly exhort businessmen to save their bacon by trying harder.

The strategic stepping stones to such an objective cannot be culled from a typical manifesto shopping list. To have any meaning, they will need to be set out in network form (which at present only the younger and brighter civil servants will understand and would never dare to try on their superiors). The process of developing objectives and strategy will require people to "think the unthinkable". It is commonplace nowadays to say that this is what think-tanks are for. But it may not be understood why that should indeed be one of the things they do.

Thinking the unthinkable requires the deliberate removal of assumed constraints - political, financial, temporal - which would otherwise weaken the imagination and cloud analysis. There is nothing naive about such an exercise. The constraints can always be reimposed later. But their temporary absence makes the thinking more vigorous; and as a result some of the constraints may turn out to be less immovable than at first thought.

Ask the fundamental questions, however far-fetched, at the outset. Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. Like everyone else, a government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late.

Fundamental questions are seldom asked inside Whitehall, because they often appear naive. They are dismissed, not by reasoned argument, but by massed knowledge about the status quo before they can start anyone thinking. We therefore have to ask them outside, because asking simple questions can help to uncover the complicated ones.

The more politically difficult the stepping stones, the more tempted government will be to do all its thinking in private. Nothing could be more ill advised. Major change will require a new consensus, whose terms have not yet evolved beyond political platitudes. Winning that consensus will take years.

Open discussion of contentious issues is the best way to make people listen. Telling the whole truth is the only way to gain the necessary trust. But it also requires hard work to achieve total comprehension of what the truth actually is. In short, public discussion of the strategy turns out to be the key element in that strategy, which is why Whitehall's present secrecy conventions are an absolute bar to any economic miracle for Britain.

Strategic thinking is now fairly common as an aid to leadership in the much simpler world of business. It will not guarantee success. It cannot prevent nasty surprises for businessmen. But experience suggests that it is better than making it up as you go along. Government - aptly described by Sir Leo Pliatzky as "the management of dilemmas" - is incomparably more difficult than business. But its very difficulty is often used as an excuse for doing less strategic thinking rather than more.

Those who argue, as Conservative politicians often do, that "governments can do very little", or that such elaborate schemes smack of a new National Plan, simply reveal their own lack of thought. Our present situation is precisely the result of deterministic intervention of the National Plan type, done in bits and pieces by governments of both parties. Together they have demonstrated just how much government can do. For they amount to a gigantic accidental strategy that has relegated Britain from the number two position in the world to economic obscurity and the brink of tribal warfare in less than 40 years.

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The author, now director-general of the Institute of Directors, was head of the 10 Downing Street Policy Unit, 1979-82.

There were rumours that Chernenko might take the same course, either "at his own request" or - by analogy with Khrushchev 20 years ago - under duress. The proper forum, it was suggested, would be the forthcoming plenum. On the other hand a plenum could be convened to discuss agriculture, East-West relations, or other personnel matters - perhaps with Gorbachev moving against his rival, Grigory Romanov, 60, who has been out of the limelight for weeks and was reportedly linked to the disgraced Marshal Ogarov, the former chief of staff.

With prolific rumours, and no firm leadership, there is dissonance and immobility at the top. Russians look to the Kremlin for strong leadership - a tough leadership if necessary. Indeed Andropov, with his warnings of sharp intelligence and disciplinary austerity, is becoming idealized by many, including younger officials who saw his brief stewardship as a step in the right direction.

The 300-man central committee, on the other hand, is largely composed of ex-Brezhnev men, cautious and conservative, who voted for Chernenko last February and were alarmed by Andropov's new broom. But the Andropov economic reforms are to be extended, and the anti-corruption campaign continues.

But will the central committee, perhaps looking ahead to the next party congress in 1986 and the new party programme, opt for a bright, vigorous, sophisticated Andropov protégé like Gorbachev, or will it stick with Chernenko, who obviously wants to menage the future of Soviet socialism before he goes? For the time being, Russians seem to have forgotten that Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev were all relatively young when they came to power. To westerners, it seems absurd that an old man who can hardly walk or breathe should draw up the blueprint for getting Russia out of economic decline and the East-West impasse. Soviet politics in the next few months or even weeks could depend on the degree to which up and coming Soviet leaders privately agree.

### Filling the Kremlin vacuum: Richard Owen on the options facing the central committee

## After the medals, a golden handshake for Chernenko?

To show that he is not merely carrying out ceremonial duties (as some had begun to suggest), he made a long, thoughtful and forward-looking speech to the Writers Union, combining an attack on the US with a justification of ideological orthodoxy in the arts. Last Friday, in a speech given prominently in *Pravda* and on television, he addressed the People's Control - a national inspectorate - to demand tougher measures against corruption, embezzlement and the "abuse of power".

On the other hand, every television appearance reinforces the impression that Chernenko's breathing difficulties, attributed to heart and lung disease, are getting worse, and even some Soviet officials are embarrassed.

The speeches to the Writers Union and the People's Control were marathon performances but took their toll. Russians and foreign residents alike are now waiting to see how Chernenko stands up to the rigours of the annual November 7 parade, which normally lasts two hours and is held in sub-zero temperatures.

Soviet officials point out that the Soviet leadership is collective, so that decisions are taken regardless of the health of the leader. Up to a point this is true, especially at the moment, when the president and general secretary is widely regarded as sick and relatively ineffective. Power is in the hands of a group of septuagenarians of whom Chernenko, ironically, is the youngest at 73. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, is 79, and Ustinov and Gromyko are both 75.

There is a growing view that Gromyko, who has embodied Soviet foreign policy for so long, nowadays makes it as well as expounding it. The impression that the Kremlin speaks with Gromyko's voice was reinforced by his visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan and his subsequent speech in East Berlin, where he attended the celebrations marking 35 years of the East German state.

The Kremlin line, as put forward by Gromyko, is that the US is frustrating talks by showing no sign of good intentions over arms control. But within this general line there is room for variation, with Gromyko and other Politburo hardliners, such as Marshal Ustinov, showing implacable hostility toward Washington and warning it not to try and "roll back" communism. Chernenko, by contrast, tends to display nostalgia for the days of détente. The younger generation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, only 53, is unknown and untried, but is believed to want to move Russia away from isolationism and invigorate its domestic policies.

The question which has dominated Moscow conversation for the past few weeks, amid rumours of an "extraordinary plenum" of the central committee, is whether Chernenko will take "the Tsesdental option". This refers to the leader of Mongolia, who resigned last month allegedly because of ill health. Oddly, Yumzhagin Tsesdental was recently seen near a VIP dacha on the Lenin hills, apparently in perfect health and with all his privileges, including a large black limousine gliding behind him as he took the air.

Phillip Whitehead

## What Thatcher will not say

It is not the words, it is the spaces between the words, the things unsaid. Much has been made of the paragraphs left out of the Labour leader's speech at Blackpool. Less is known of the paragraphs which will be discarded from the Prime Minister's speech at Brighton. This column wishes to preserve them for the nation.

"Mr. Chairman, we have now enjoyed five years of power. No government for 20 years has enjoyed long a tenure of a secure parliamentary majority. It is a time for reflection, not rhetoric. In 1979 I said that we shall have to learn again to be one nation, or one day we shall be no nation, and as I entered Downing Street I reminded the nation of the words of St Francis: 'Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is despair, may we bring hope. Let it never be said that the lady is not for learning. Let us look beyond the travails of our opponents to the truth about ourselves. Have we become one nation once again?'

"We won a second term, a famous victory, but as Lord Bruce-Gardyne, one of my ministers then, has pointed out in his thoughtful book this week, by any electoral yardstick we had a wretched tale to tell on 9 June 1983. For every 10 men and women out of work when the nation last polled in 1979, 26 now shared their plight. The economy had not grown in the interval, it had shrunk, and in the case of manufacturing industry, shrunk dramatically.

"Instead of cutting taxes, as the Tory manifesto had pledged to do in 1979, the government had increased the total tax burden (including national insurance) on all except the well-to-do. Now, 15 months into our second term, unemployment is rising still, at record levels, industry is suffering the fall-out from the coal strike, and the Bank of England forecasts that the 'recovery' we have will wind down next year.

"So I say to my ministers: the test to which we submit you is toughness, not toadiness. Toughness to tell me, and our great party, what it may not wish to hear. The toughness that looks at what we have done to the areas of massive unemployment, and knows how that despair interacts with industrial strife and urban unrest. The honesty that understands how hollow is our talk of democratic rights if they can only be selectively enjoyed. We know now that they matter not just within the NUM but in London or Cheltenham, where we, the champions of the courts, seem not to abide their verdict when it goes against us.

"The integrity which declines to cast a smug embrace of understanding around the foolish remarks of Mr Leslie Curtis, when any attempt to pull the police into the blue

corner can only aid those insurrectionists who do want to see them converted into Cossacks. The ability to understand that the law which keeps the picket housebound because it assumes he may break it is seen as the same law which is never used against the insurance fraudster and the commodity shark.

"You will have seen our lead in the polls. Given where this nation stands, it is no small achievement. But again I urge reflection. Let us not forget those who, in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's striking phrase, do not 'come within the gate', simply because they are at present a minority. If we so alienate a proportion of our fellow citizens that they turn to class warfare and a rejection of the due process of Parliament and law, who will the winners be? There are those who will say that we can turn it to some purpose, with Scargill's head served up on a lordly dish by Saatchi and Saatchi. Yet we have already in the United Kingdom a terrible lesson in political alienation.

"If a minority feels no kinship with the law, or those who enforce it, and little more with the institutions of the state, it takes only a determined minority within that minority to wreak havoc with the community as a whole. There are many in this country today whom you would see as without the gate. They share neither our advantages nor our assumptions. And yet it is their island too: their community, their traditions, their lives blighted by unemployment for which redundancy pay and social security can be no palliative.

"We have asked them for five long years to bear these things, to swim along on the cold tide of subsistence, because things would change. But to them the distant shore recedes. Things are not better; not even much the same.

"Is it not time that we, who exhort them to learn, to adjust, to travel hopefully, should do the same? There will be those among you who counsel a different course, who say that the dole is too abundant, the welfare too generous and the law too lax, though I have never heard such views expressed about personal or capital allowances.

"We cannot test the social fabric to destruction. We need to bring harmony instead of discord, hope instead of despair, to those who may not be our kind of people, but are our people just the same.

"The lesson is there all right, but my information is that these thoughts will be discarded from the leader's address, to make way for another five minutes of standing ovation.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

## King Arthur's real crime

For the High Court to proceed against Arthur Scargill for contempt is one of the most glaring of the many absurdities in the present conflict. Mr Scargill is above the law, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the law should be applied to him - as ridiculous as to suppose that the law should be applied to the Queen.

If the High Court were to take seriously the nonsensical suggestion that Scargill is a subject of the Crown, then it should be serving a writ, not for contempt, but for sedition. This common law offence covers three crimes - seditious libel, seditious utterance, and conspiracy to act in furtherance of a seditious intention - and it is arguable that, had a mere subject behaved like Scargill, he would be guilty of all of them. The seditious intention, which is a necessary ingredient in each offence - was defined by Mr Justice Stephen as "an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, the person of the Sovereign, or the government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in Church or State by law established, or to raise discontent or disaffection among Her Majesty's subjects, or to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of her subjects".

For the crime to occur, there must also be a disturbance, appropriately caused by the seditious utterance or conspiracy. People have been found guilty of seditious libel as recently as 1972, and a person who behaved exactly like Scargill while lacking the legal immunity accorded to heroes, could well be found guilty as well.

It is undeniable that Scargill has sought to bring the Government and the judiciary into contempt, that he has excited Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of matters established by law, and that he has sought to raise discontent among Her Majesty's subjects and to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes. He expressly declares himself to be engaged in class warfare, speaks with exhorting contempt of all who are opposed to him and supports bands of violent followers in actions which are both unlawful in themselves, and calculated to set men against their workmates and against the police. The overall intention has been to set the working class as a whole against those who (in Scargill's benighted opinion) do not belong to it.

The violence of the picket line is not merely the spontaneous ex-

pression of local sentiment, but also the result of a concerted and resourceful organization, which deploys its thugs in the way that the Nazi Party deployed its shock troops - so as to intimidate and coerce all who dare to defy the leader's ruling. Precisely who or what is the power behind this organization is a matter of dispute. But the evidence is sufficient, if not to implicate Scargill, at least to provide a case for him to answer.

On any natural understanding of the events of the last few months, Mr Scargill has harboured a seditious purpose, and on any natural interpretation, his purpose has been achieved. The nation is divided, the miners also divided, and enmity and hatred have been let loose in quantities to which our constitution is unaccustomed, and for which our police are unprepared. Nor is there any hope of an early relief, now that the bigots of the Labour Party have joined their voices to the raucous chorus of destruction.

But Scargill is above the law. His contempt for the judiciary is natural in a man who believes, that justice resides, not in the patient exercise of the common law of England, but in the violent overthrow of the power that sustains it. Too many people share that belief, and too much instinctive disorder has been unleashed on behalf of it, for Scargill to be treated now as a subject of the Crown. He has the hero's disdain towards things by law established.

The only solution is to transport him to a place where his ideal of justice is enacted, where the "dictatorship of the proletariat" has extinguished forever the power of the ruling class, where he will not be bothered by the whims of an independent judiciary, and where all trade unionists will automatically obey the instructions that are issued by their leadership.

Such places exist, and Mr Scargill has been loud in praise of them. It would surely be no injustice to compel him to reside in one of them. Not only would he then be able to take up a citizenship and an allegiance more suited to his ardent temperament, he would also be relieved forever of the intolerable sights of exploitation that greet him every day in the dark world of capitalist oppression. And in order that his departure should be put to a national referendum, in which everyone could vote, even the miners, who, thanks to Scargill, have not so far voted on the matter that concerns them.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.





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## HAND-TO-MOUTH LEADERSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury's comments in *The Times* yesterday on the social and political scene in Britain were inchoate and unfocused. Yet they reflect the kind of criticism which is felt by very many people in the country about the Government's handling of affairs and which will be directed at it by some of its own followers at the Conservative Conference in Brighton this week. This is particularly true of Dr Runcie's reflections on unemployment. Having begun by saying that an archbishop should "stick to principles" and deal with attitudes, issue warnings and stimulate thought, which was presumably intended to disclaim any intention of getting into the detailed arguments of policy, Dr Runcie delivered himself of a muddled if not a tendentious non sequitur.

"Economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment... are all self-evidently worth aiming at; but if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, bureaucracy, despair about the future of some communities, inequitable sharing of the sacrifice called for, then the objectives must be called in question." It was, he said, "the efficiency versus compassion argument", which is exactly how very many ordinary people see it but which is also precisely what it is not.

For the Archbishop missed out one of the most important factors in constructing his detailed list of current economic phenomena: he omitted inflation. Yet to offer a formula in which the unemployment of some people is contrasted with economic growth and the higher living standards of others in terms that suggest simple cause and effect, and without mentioning the aftermath of extreme inflation is politically naive. Of course, it is true that the pressure for high wages in one place diminishes job opportunities in another. Yet it is impossible to discuss unemployment credibly without acknowledging that it is in significant measure the consequence of a necessary shaking of inflation out of the system. It is a pity, therefore, that Dr Runcie did not once mention inflation, or address his mind to the question what would have happened to society, and what increase might have occurred in the violence he rightly condemned, if the Government had not made the reduction of inflation its priority, even though employment has had to suffer in the process.

Yet the fact that Dr Runcie's observations were illigible does not diminish their potency. For one thing, he is Archbishop, and people increasingly look to the utterances of the episcopate as

much to see what support can be gained for their own political attitudes as for spiritual guidance. For another, he voices the instinctive reactions of many who have already forgotten what a terrible rupture of society would have resulted from inflation had the Government failed to tackle it.

That the Government is as vulnerable as it is to the criticism that lay between the lines of Dr Runcie's remarks is, however, largely its own fault and a great deal of the blame must thus attach to Mrs Thatcher personally. She is respected for her strength of will, which leads her too often to assume that the repetition of a few simple and true slogans is enough to get the message across. It is not enough.

On unemployment in particular, the Government has seemed so fearful of appearing to give ammunition to the cause of neo-Keynesian demand management that it has hardly dared to voice convincingly its concern for those without work, let alone concentrate on what it could do to help to release jobs by removing some of the rigidities from the labour market which price jobs out of existence. Nor has it done all it could to provide training for skills where there are many vacancies or to use tax changes to promote service employment. Instead, it has been content to argue that economic recovery would suffice to bring employment down and now that this has proved wrong it has been wrong-footed.

It has also been a government whose talk has consistently been tougher than its actions so that it has got the worst of both worlds. It has given the impression of having slashed the welfare services in aid of reducing taxation whereas social spending has risen, and taxation with it including the taxation of groups poorer than the miners who must contribute to pay to keep uneconomic pits open.

The Government is vulnerable in much the same way over the miners' strike. In the earlier stages it was right to try to keep its distance on the ground that this was a strictly industrial dispute between the two sides of the industry. But as Mr Scargill turned it into a political dispute by using violence to destroy the constitution, the Government was brought into it willy-nilly. It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher should have given leadership by explaining to the nation much more clearly the constitutional as well as the political issues that were at stake. It was then that the Government should have been much more direct in encouraging the use of the available law, civil and criminal, against illegal acts by striking miners.

It is not enough for Mrs

Thatcher to say, as she did over the weekend in a newspaper interview, that she cannot get the strike out of her mind, that it is never far from her, that she thinks about it "every morning, every evening, every day". The question is why if this is so she has not involved the nation more closely in her thoughts. Why has neither she nor any other minister visited the scenes of insurrection?

After all, the Prime Minister no longer even pretends that the strike is something outside her remit, apart from the maintenance of public order. Indeed, she specifically claimed at the weekend that she herself did "everything to try to avoid the strike" including "arrange" the best pay the miners ever had. Since this was so, it would have been better for the nation if the Government had acted more positively and directly once it became quite clear that the strike was blatantly political.

As it is, the Government has simply left itself vulnerable not only to the demand for the kind of general economic "boosters" which seems to lie between the lines of the Archbishop's thinking but also to the call for more concessions to bring the strike to an end, regardless of the fact that it is the coal board that has made all the concessions so far.

Mrs Thatcher should not take too much comfort from the opinion poll lead she and her party hold over Mr Kinnock and his. She should note that the MORI poll in the *Sunday Times* which gave her an 8-point lead also found that nearly 60 per cent of the public think she has done a "bad job" in handling the strike. The Conservative ascendancy is almost entirely by courtesy of the public's understanding that the Labour Party, in its present state, is unfit to govern and has left so much vacant ground for moderate criticism of the Government that some of the bishops plainly feel a moral obligation to occupy it.

Whatever else may be thought of the Archbishop's analysis, he is right to observe that people are being desensitized by violence. That has created a potentially dangerous situation for the country and the Conservative Party is locked into it. Mrs Thatcher has left it late to give the nation the radical, inspiring and challenging leadership it requires and which should involve taking the people along with her, in word and deed, step by step. This should have been a radical Parliament but it looks too much like a hand-to-mouth Parliament. It has been left dangerously late to offer the kind of leadership required but the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Conference gives her what could be the last chance for a fresh start.

## SCREEN GLADIATORS

Long gone is the era of "lazy shaves" that cosmetic preparation whose absence was blamed by Mr Nixon for his unattractive appearance during the first televised presidential debate. Both Mr Reagan, as befitted the former presenter of General Electric Theater, and Mr Mondale demonstrated their mastery on Sunday night of the outward appearances required by television: they were clean-cut and never missed a cue. The interests of show business were served. But so were those of democracy. Despite the limitations of a question-and-answer format, this was a revealing episode.

Cajoled by his advisers to sharpen his style, Mr Mondale came out fighting. The president, by contrast, hesitated, justifying those of his aides who have kept him from direct contact with the press. Here, against the odds, was a lively if indirect guide to the qualities of mind and character required by the Oval Office — certainly as good a guide as that exhausting round of "photo opportunities" that nowadays passes for campaign-

ing. To hear candidates for the most powerful elected office on earth mutually affirming not just their belief in but their daily communication with the deity was a vivid reminder of America's religiosity — an element in the national make-up which America's friends, mesmerized by her material progress, often ignore.

According to the instant pollsters, it was a debate Mr Mondale "won". And perhaps he deserved to, when once again the president stood on a public platform and promised to uphold expenditures which will have to be minutely questioned in any sincere bid to reduce federal outlays and cut the central government deficit. It is, however, unlikely that Mr Mondale's debating performance will benefit his prospects: the gap revealed in polls of voters' intentions begins to look well-nigh unbridgeable.

What it ought to do is this. It ought to steel American voters when next month they come to pull their levers not to allow Mr

enforced (They have, I understand, been accepted by the Synod).

Take the case at the moment in Lincolnshire, where diocesan authorities allow a church containing two major medieval monuments — one internationally famous amongst specialists — to become derelict and refuse either to declare it redundant, as the system requires, or even to take elementary precautions to protect its contents from weather or vandals.

The existing system does not work as it ought to because the Church has not really got the collective will to make it work, and I have no doubt that state control will eventually come, but only after a lot of damage has been done. Most people would regret this, because there is a feeling that however incompetent the Church may be she still ought to be responsible for her own — as an inadequate but still loving mother for her children — and that state control might produce indifference of another, and possibly worse, kind.

One major problem with the existing system of control is the very narrow limits it puts on the number of people with the right to intervene in any particular issue affecting a religious building.

I suggest that one possible way for this to be met would be for legislation to be passed giving the Secretary of State for the Environment an absolute right to intervene in any matter affecting the fabric or contents of a historic religious building, where he was satisfied that some part of the national cultural heritage was threatened.

This would automatically give any citizen the right to raise such a matter with him through his MP.

Yours faithfully,  
CLAUDE BLAIR,  
90 Links Road,  
Ashted,  
Surrey.  
September 30.

## Civil Service duty to the Crown

From Mr J. E. Alder  
Sir, Enoch Powell is right in saying that a civil servant owes no responsibility to Parliament, but surely not right in his view that a civil servant's duties are owed exclusively to ministers — as their employers.

Civil servants are not the employees of ministers. Each is an employee only of the Crown, there being no concept of intermediate service as regards Crown employment. Thus ministers and civil servants are colleagues fulfilling different roles under the Crown. A civil servant therefore owes an overriding duty of loyalty to the Crown, which may occasionally conflict with his duties to his particular department.

Normally, of course, the wishes of the government of the day are to be attributed to the Crown. However, where the government or an individual member of it appears to be acting unconstitutionally a civil servant arguably has a right, if not a duty, to take steps to remedy the matter, and an appropriate step might well be to draw the attention of Parliament to the matter.

In taking such action a civil servant might violate some specific statutory law, such as the Official Secrets Act. This is a separate matter and points only to the lack of any necessary connection between statutes and the unwritten Constitution. Yours faithfully,  
J. E. ALDER,  
University of Exeter,  
Faculty of Law,  
Amory Building,  
Rennes Drive,  
Exeter.  
October 5.

## Claiming benefits

From Mr Wynford Jones  
Sir, Mr Dieby Anderson's flippant article (October 3) on claiming welfare benefits had a useful correction on the same page by Robin Cook's thoughtful article on the poverty trap.

Mr Anderson suggests that school leavers should emerge equipped to deal with the jungle of benefits. He forgets that a large proportion of claimants are elderly and had their last experience of school in the 1920s and 30s.

His ideas on forgoing one's legal rights are fascinating. I look forward to Mr Anderson waiving his income-tax allowances in favour of others.

Incidentally, isn't there a misprint at the end of the article? Surely, he's Director of the Unsocial Affairs Unit?

Yours faithfully,  
WYNFORD JONES,  
30 Lansdown Place,  
Lewes.  
October 4.

## Drug industry

From Lord Sainsbury  
Sir, Once more, at their annual conference, the Labour Party have passed overwhelmingly a resolution demanding that drug companies should be publicly owned.

In 1965-67 I had the honour of being chairman of the committee of enquiry into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service and we gave long and deep consideration as to whether the industry should be nationalized, after which we came unanimously to the recommendation that it should not be.

Among our reasons were the following:  
1. That a large proportion of the industry was foreign-owned and largely dependent for its continuation in business on research work carried out abroad.  
2. That there was a further difficulty of separating the pharmaceutical business from the other activities in which most firms in the industry are engaged, very few pharmaceutical firms are concerned solely with prescription medicine.

We further stated that the industry cannot be said to have failed to provide the people of this country with many medicines of great value. Of course, we took note of the criticism of price, profits and promotional expenditure and made recommendations, some of which subsequently have been put into effect.

I believe that the objections that the committee cited nearly 20 years ago are still valid.

Yours faithfully,  
SAINSBURY,  
House of Lords,  
October 3.

## But not forgotten

From Mr Peter Angelides  
Sir, I read with interest in today's national press that the Greater London Council wish to honour the house in Farringdon Street where, in 1900, the Labour Party was founded.

Forgive me for pointing out that, surely, one of the conditions for the awarding of a blue plaque is that the person named has been dead for 20 years. Or is that what the GLC are trying to say?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER ANGELIDES,  
Frontier Worlds,  
25 Woodville Drive,  
Sale,  
Cheshire.  
September 27.

## More haste...

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)  
Sir, Where did Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (feature, October 2) get his information that the 44-year-old Belgrano was capable of making 30 knots?

Yours etc,  
TAM DALYELL,  
House of Commons,  
October 4.

## Tory fear for the party's future

From Lord Alport  
Sir, Mr Brittan's speech at the 150th anniversary of the Tamworth Manifesto and your leading article of September 22 should both be studied by Conservatives due to gather at Brighton for their annual conference.

Those who are historically minded will perhaps realize the dangers which now lie ahead of the party, say politicians who does not recognize the power which continuity of ideas and long descended attitudes have over British public opinion will pay dearly for their ignorance in the long run.

Peel as an administrator, had great ability. As Mr Brittan reminds us, he founded the modern police force. He believed in economic liberalism and the "market economy," as evidenced by the repeal of the corn laws. He personified efficiency, or what would be now called "managerial expertise".

By prevailing on the old Tory Party to accept the Reform Bill of 1832 he ensured that political power was consolidated in the hands of the emergent middle class. But as Mr Brittan also reminds us, Peel was an unpleasant, seemingly uncaring man and, along with Neville Chamberlain, who shared many of his virtues, has gone down in history as one of the two most unpopular prime ministers of modern times.

In the event, by his policies and personality, he succeeded in destroying the party he led and identifying it with political attitudes to social and industrial problems which it took nearly a century — from Disraeli to Butler — to rectify.

It was fortunate for the Tories that in the days of Sir Robert Peel's leadership there was someone available to lead the party, after Peel's debacle, in the shape of Benjamin Disraeli, whom Mr Brittan dismissed simply as a "brilliant showman".

Disraeli had all the disadvantages, at that time, of being a Jew, an arriviste, always on the edge of bankruptcy and the subject of continuous personal abuse. He was what would be called today a "wet". But his courage and understanding of the character and needs of the British people enabled him to lead the Tory Party back to the service, not of "Two Nations" but of one.

Of course, history does not always repeat itself. Nevertheless, some of the older Tories, like myself, are wondering whether, if Mr Brittan's Peelite Conservatives of today produce the same catastrophe for the party as Peel's leadership achieved, there will be anyone young enough, brave enough and wise enough to stir, patriotism and ability to give the Tory Party the vision needed to solve the social and political consequences of the present industrial revolution.

Yours faithfully,  
ALPORT,  
House of Lords,  
September 24.

## Kinnock and violence

From Mr Frank Liesching  
Sir, Mr Neil Kinnock, in crystal-clear terms, condemns all forms of violence. Immediately we think "How laudable". However, after a moment's reflection we realize that in his ragbag of violence he has inextricably mixed up the stone and concrete-throwing pickets and the police who turn out 2,000 strong to face a picket-line mob of perhaps 6,000 so that the law may be upheld.

And when, in carrying out this duty, we have to use whatever force is necessary to achieve this end.  
Now it so happens that I am a retired prison governor. According to Mr Kinnock's viewpoint I, no doubt, kept my men safely behind bars by "violence". It was, indeed, fortunate for the public at large that I did so because they included a number of murderers and Irish terrorists.

However, such inmates had appeared before a court of law, had been remanded in custody or, in the case of the vast majority, been lawfully convicted and sentenced.

As a servant of the Crown it was my prime duty to ensure that these men did not escape, using whatever "violence" was necessary to achieve this end, negligible though it was.

Sadly, Mr Kinnock fails to distinguish that the restrained use of force supported by the law is totally different from that used by concrete-throwing pickets, whose very presence is a violation of the law itself. What a statesman he would have become if he had condemned both Mr Arthur Scargill's failure to

## Letters to the Editor

From Mrs G. W. Knox  
Sir, Living in a northern, once industrial town, it was with relief I read your leader on October 5 calling for "action" from the Government in regard to unemployment.

The hordes of unemployed ambling around here do not suffer acute poverty, only miserable "doldrums". The will, the dignity, the reason of the people are being sapped through lack of opportunity.

I pray the Conservative Party conference will recognize the schism between the "haves" and the "have nots" and the problems opening into the antipathy and violence we are already seeing.

Could job-sharing be considered, say? Frequently in this area the labouring jobs for around £30 a week, necessitate long overtime in order for employers to keep the workforce to a minimum and for the employees to earn enough. This one factor adds appreciably to the numbers of unemployed.

The solution would need a change in legislation releasing employers from some of their obligations regarding National Insurance stamps, redundancy claims, etc., and to allow the workers to earn their wage but be eligible to receive supplementary benefits where due. We need hope.

Yours truly,  
J. A. L. KNOX,  
4 Oxford Road,  
Dewsbury,  
West Yorkshire,  
October 6.

From Mr John Ellinger  
Sir, In 1933 I was expelled from the University of Berlin for my "Marxist activities". I was never a communist, but was a member of the Reichsbanner, a socialist organization. To those of us who lived through those times any description of this country as a "police state" must appear laughable indeed.

After the proceedings of the Labour Party conference it would not surprise me if Mrs Thatcher would increase her majority still more — if only she could be seen to address herself with all her energy to fight the evil of unemployment. Many of us are not convinced that an unacceptable number of unemployed must of necessity be an ingredient of a policy to contain inflation.

Given a clear indication of the will to tackle this problem, I could visualize a situation where, in the secrecy of the polling booth, support for the Government in their determination to preserve the rule of law might even be forthcoming from those miners who, either through intimidation or a sense of loyalty to their fellow workers, feel unable to speak out now.

In the meantime it appears to be clear that Dr Owen must be considered the only spokesman for democratic socialism.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ELLINGER,  
45a Evelyn Gardens, SW7,  
October 5.

condemns such picket violence and also the violence itself.

There is no reason why he should not also have included any excesses of violence there may have been by a small number of much-provoked police officers, but, sadly without distinction, he threw everything into his ragbag of violence, thus making it a statement of little or no value, and consequently showed himself as unfit to lead this country should the Labour Party win the next general election.

If he is to become a worthy leader of this country he must both have and express the courage of his own convictions.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK LIESCHING,  
Apple Tree Cottage,  
Higher Dewlish Water,  
Dewlish,  
Devon,  
October 6.

From Mr Hugh Gledhill  
Sir, We are already accustomed to the obscenity of nuclear weapons. We now hear of the violence of unemployment, or poverty.

Doubtless in due course we will hear of the pornography of Acts of Parliament designed to make trade unions observe the rules we lesser mortals are bound by. Orwell got it just a little wrong.

Yours truly,  
HUGH GLEDHILL,  
Orchard Cottage,  
16 Grafton Avenue,  
Woodthorpe,  
Nottinghamshire,  
October 4.

## Hongkong's future

From Mr A. Lawrence  
Sir, Dr Mark Elvin (September 21) says that few really knowledgeable observers, in private, give Hongkong's future much of a chance.

Surely he is writing off this territory of five and a half million energetic Chinese rather too quickly?

He cites two grounds for pessimism. First that "the vast majority of qualified professionals" are making arrangements to clear out, and that without them it will be impossible to run an advanced Hongkong economy. Some are certainly going, but I would suggest that only a minority possess that million and a half Hongkong dollars needed (according to a young professional speaking on local TV last year) to pay the necessary expenses involved in resettlement in another country.

And in addition to those without the means (or the desire) to go, the local universities and polytechnic will be turning out thousands of qualified lawyers, doctors, accountants and businessmen between now

## Taking care of the countryside

From the Chairman of the Countryside Commission and the Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council

Sir, During the past few days the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association have published important reports which embody many of the arguments which our organisations — and numerous other conservation groups — have pressed for years. Both reports call for radical change in agricultural policies so that farmers are given financial encouragement to care for, rather than diminish, the landscapes and wildlife of our countryside.

These are bold, far-seeing moves which are direct and practical responses to food surpluses and public concern about unacceptable change within the rural estate. It is to be hoped that all who own and occupy land will warmly endorse and act upon this call from the leaders of the NFU and the CLA.

Only last week, in the same field, the Minister of Agriculture reaffirmed his determination to obtain amendments to the common agricultural policy which would acknowledge the conservation need, including special provision to support traditional forms of farming in areas rich in wildlife and landscape value, such as wetlands and heather moorland.

All those who care for the countryside must wish Mr Jopling well in his negotiations and trust that this valuable initiative will not be horse-traded and lost early one morning in Brussels for some unrelated and less crucial measure.

Perfect harmony between conservation and agriculture may not be quite at hand, for the conservation agencies urgently require more funds and the Wildlife and Countryside Act has some deficiencies which need to be put right. But the developments of recent years suggest that there are now better prospects for an effective partnership between agriculture than there have been for decades.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK BARBER, Chairman,  
Countryside Commission  
WILLIAM WILKSON, Chairman,  
Nature Conservancy Council,  
19/20 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
October 8.

## Relics of a Saxon king

From the Reverend Howard Weston-Smart

Sir, Dr Simon Keynes's letter (September 27) makes interesting as well as informative reading and, excluding the last paragraph, adds positively to the debate on the relics of St Edward.

Any credibility he might have in considering the contemporary wearment of the relics is, however, destroyed by his biased and unnecessarily cruel final comments.

Why should the Russian Orthodox community not have possession of the relics? Edward was martyred, buried, translated, venerated and canonised well before the Great Schism sadly occurred in 1054 and is consequently truly a saint of the Universal Church, as much Orthodox (even if Russian) and in exile as Catholic and Anglican.

After lying ignored for many years in a bank vault, the Russian Orthodox community has provided a lovely reliquary, shrine and church to house the relics, which no other body appears to have been willing to do. They have laboured and striven and to my mind at least proved their worthiness and right to possess them, for the veneration of all Christians.

Perhaps one might be excused, therefore, for altering Dr Keynes's final comments. No Saxon king deserves better than this, surrounded by undoubted and undoubted love, honour and veneration.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD WESTON-SMART,  
Farney Close School,  
Boley Court,  
Bosney,  
Sussex,  
September 27.

## Globe Theatre project

From Mr Jonathan Lynn

Sir, It was depressing to see from the chairman of the GLC Planning Committee's letter (October 1) that he cannot see the Globe Theatre project as anything except part of his war with "the establishment".

He arrogantly asserts that his opposition to the project represents "the efforts of the people of Bermondsey" to have a say in the development of their area.

As a Bermondsey resident, I should like to point out that I am totally unaware of any attempt to elicit residents' views before the planning committee launched its campaign against the Globe project and the Hayward Gallery's present organization.

Yours faithfully,  
JONATHAN LYNN,  
42 West Square,  
Kennington, SE11,  
October 1.

## Time out

From Mrs A. N. Dax

Sir, On Monday, September 17, I was travelling from Haslemere to Waterloo and as I am 91 and disabled I asked for a porter to meet my train, but there was no sign of one on my arrival.

I wrote to the Stationmaster at Waterloo explaining my disappointment and received a very courteous letter apologising for my not being met from the Walton-on-Thames train on Sunday, September 18.

Yours truly,  
A. DAX,  
48 Knightsbridge Court,  
Sloane Street, SW1,  
October 1.











## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

#### Declines led advances 696-609 among 1,504 issues

[illegible]

Against sterling, the US currency showed a 25 point gain at 1.2360. The effective exchange index managed a small advance to 76.4 from 76.2 on Friday. Dealers said very thin trading prevailed throughout the session.

**EURO-\$ DEPOSITS**

calls, 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> seven days, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at  
one month, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at three months,  
11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> any way - 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

OTHER RATES	
Australia	1.4800-1.4832
Bahrain	0.4550-0.4580
Philippines	1.6000-1.6050
Ceylon	1.56-1.56-1.55
Indonesia	0.5655-0.5680
Iran	0.5-
Kuwait	0.3650-0.3750
Malaysia	2.9751-2.9838
Mexico	235.34
New Zealand	2.2642-2.2518
Saudi Arabia	4.3550-4.3580
Singapore	2.705-2.6746
South Africa	2.0685-2.0905

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank  
MUFEX and Esol.

Ireland	3.0140-3.0150
Singapore	3.1632-3.1650
Malaysia	2.4100-2.4150
Australia	0.8335-0.8340
Canada	1.3175-1.3180
Sweden	8.5425-8.5428
Denmark	0.8320-0.8325
Netherlands	1.03-1.04
New Zealand	3.0800-3.0820
Switzerland	5.1600-5.1610
Norway	3.4425-3.4428
France	7.3600-7.3600
Spain	244.70-244.80
Italy	1291-1293
Belgium (Contino)	61.61-61.64
Greece	7.3140-7.3150
Portugal	150-163
Japan	170.80-170.80
South Africa	21.62-21.62

Envest: World 30p Ord (105a)	145
Foranbrook Grp 25p Ord (74a)	104½
Gemini 8 25p Ord (20a)	33
Conquest Brown 50p Ord (47a)	46
Ind Scot Energy 31p Ord (7a)	46
Ingard 25p Ord (163)	192-1
Metfield & Co Grp 25p Ord (100a)	109
Pacific Sales Grp 10p Ord (60a)	63½
Pet Michael L 25p 50p Ord (30a)	131
President Entertainment 10p Ord (109a)	15½
Telecomping 10p Ord (a)	20
Tripoli (Edina) Grp 30p Ord (25a)	60
Trade Location 10p Ord (75a)	78

Issue price in parentheses = Unlisted Securities,  
\* by tender.

**INVEST**

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

Sir Alistair Frame, aged 55, above, deputy chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, will succeed Sir Anthony Tuke as chairman next year. Sir Anthony will be 65 next year and will retire on March 3.

The board's reasons for rejection will be sent to shareholders after the paper company has seen the formal offer document. The company will also make a profits and dividend forecast for the year ending December 31, 1984. In the half year to June, East Lancashire made a pre-tax loss of £9,000 against a previous profit of £336,000 and omitted the interim dividend.

BSI, whose £14.2m bid for Manchester floor coverings group, James Halstead, was defeated in June, is offering a one-for-one share swap and a forecast final dividend of 1.75p or 60p in cash for each East Lancashire share.

The paper company pointed out that its share price, which closed at 71p, is 18 per cent above BSI's cash offer, but British Syphon said the share price was 40p before news of the two companies' bid talks emerged.

## In brief

● **AMAKI:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £85.04m (£65.17m). Pretax profit £3.04m (£1.46m). Interim payment 1p (nil last time). Earnings per share 8.2p (2.9p). The board reports that during the period under review, all divisions traded profitably and results continue to be excellent. It confirms the forecast of profit, before tax, for the full year, as shown in the offer for sale document, of not less than £5.4m.

● **EATON-HOLSET:** Eaton and Co of West Germany and Holset Engineering Co of Huddersfield.

West Yorkshire, have reached agreement for Eaton to acquire all the fan-drive assets of Holcat. Eaton will continue to manufacture the range of Holcat's passenger-car viscous fan-drives to satisfy all currently released production and service requirements. All current production fan-drive facilities at Halifax, West Yorks, will be transferred to an Eaton facility at Markdorf, West Germany.

● **PETROGEN-PETX:** The terms of the merger between Petrogen and Petx, preliminary details of which were announced on July 18, have been finalized and a formal agreement signed. Petrogen will acquire all the outstanding stock of Petx. Petrogen will issue one share of common stock for every five of Petx.

**● TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES GROUP:** Year to March 31. Turnover \$65.44m (£70.4m). Pretax profit \$5.5m (£4.7m). Dividend: 9.57p (same). Transcontinental has dispatched to shareholders a circular concerning its proposed relisting as an investment company on the London Stock Exchange. Before the London shareholders are being offered the opportunity to realise their investment at a price related to the net asset value. On Sept 18, based on unaudited management information, the value of the fully-diluted net tangible assets, per share,

● **I D AND S RIVLIN HOLDINGS:** Mr. A. J. Vogel, the chairman, reports in his annual statement that proposals for securing the long-term profitability of the group are being actively considered following last year's losses. Shareholders will be informed at the earliest opportunity.

● **GEORGE BLAIR:** In the annual report, the board tells shareholders that exports have been helped by "more realistic" exchange rates.

There are still some uncertainties

about the current year, but steady progress is being made and the outcome is expected to be satisfactory. Better results from previously loss-making divisions and product developments bode well for the future. Over the longer term, the results look set to continue the improvement.

● **BRAY TECHNOLOGIES** (quoted on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. T/over 4,090 (3,520). Pre-tax profit 342 (375). Tax 169 (188). EPS 3.13p (3.39p). Int Div 1.0p (same). The board reports that prospects and order books are satisfactory, despite competitive markets.

**● DRIEFONTEIN CONSOLIDATED:** Quarter to Sept 30, compared with quarter to June 30, figures in 2008. Working capital - gold 21,510 2106,000. Profit on sale of Uranium oxide and sulphuric acid 1,293 (1,096). Net tribute, royalties and royalty mining revenue, debit 282 (393 debit). Net mining revenue 221,521 (21,635). Net non-mining revenue 21,761 (22,348). Profit before tax and the state's share of profit 243,156 (224,109). Tax and state's share of profit 149,177 (119,502).

**PRIEST MARIANS HOLDINGS.** Year to Feb 28, compared with previous 10 months. No dividend. Profit before tax £17,789 (loss £26,734). The directors are making a considerable effort to resolve the planning position regarding ghd company's most important asset, its service, the ghd school site at Hildenborough. The directors are meeting with a positive response. Priest Marians has agreed, subject to approval by the shareholders, to acquire the freehold of the Bathouse Embankment, London, SW15, for £420,000, on an underwritten basis, and on an open-market basis. The consideration will be £8,619 ordinary shares.

**By Jonathan Clare**

BSR International is to sell Swan Housewares, one of the oldest names in British domestic appliances to Pifco, the electrical equipment business controlled by the Webster family, for about £10m.

BSR, now based in Hong-kong, has been looking for a buyer for Swan for several months to allow it to concentrate on its mainstream electronic interests.

Swan, which makes and markets a large range of small electric appliances including kettles and teasmades, made a marginal profit of £200,000 on sales of £35.3m last year compared with a loss of £1.7m in 1982.

used by Swan worth about £2.5m and lease most of it back to Pifco. The total net assets of Swan, excluding the properties, are worth about £10.7m. The proposed cash price of £10m is subject to adjustment after an audit by Pifco's accountants.

Pifco, which had sales of just over £12m in the year to April, says the purchase of Swan with its established position in the housewares business "will have a positive long term impact on Pifco's own position in that market".

Pifco, which made a £1.6m profit last year, will pay for Swan from its own cash resources and from bank borrowing.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Brewers bubble with profits in sight

By Derek Pain

The brewing profits season is due to open within the next few weeks and beer shares were in demand yesterday.

As calculated by Datastream, brewers were the best performing market sector with a 1.4 per cent gain.

It was, however, the national groups and not the once high-flying regional which created the ferment. Comments from W. Greenwell, the broker, that the majors were undervalued helped to create the interest.

There has been a strong view among many analysts for some time that beer shares were oversold and not reflecting profit potential.

But, despite the chorus of acclaim, brewers have failed to display any exuberance. Over the past year, brewers have been among the poorest performing sectors, falling by 5.6 per cent. In the past six months the decline has been 5.9 per cent.

A few rallies in recent months have soon petered out but with possibility soon of some sharp dividend increases, confidence in the beer sector is now improving.

Mr Kevin Feeny, a Greenwell partner, is particularly enthusiastic about Bass, the biggest brewing group.

In its 1983-84 financial year the group rolled out profits of

£175m. For the year ended last month, Mr Feeny is forecasting £225m. The current year, he suggests, should produce £265m.

He says: "I do not think the tremendous strength of the group's growth has been appreciated."

He points out that in the first

Switch from shares of Arthur Bell and Sons (145p) into Irish Distillers (140p) - that is the guidance from Mr Mark Godridge at de Zoete and Bevan, the broker. He believes Bell, maker of Britain's best-selling Scotch whisky, has longer term attractions, but after the Irish cut in duty last week the shares of ID (John Jameson, Cork gin) have better short-term prospects.

eight months of last year the group's larger sales, which represent 44 per cent of its best output, were up 13 per cent. And, unlike most other major brewers, Bass has managed at least to maintain its mild and bitter volume.

Bass shares gained 13p to 391p, with Whitbread, Mr Feeny's second choice, 3p higher at 173p. Scottish and Newcastle Breweries rose 2p to 113p and Allied-Lyons strengthened 3p to 147p.

But the regional, out of

favour because of their low larger exposure and their failure to diversify, were ignored with only a few modest gains.

Shares, helped by thoughts that an interest rate cut will accompany the Tory Party conference, started the second leg of the account on a steady, rather than spectacular, note. At the close the FT 30-share index was 3.4 points higher at 866.6 points. The FT-SE 100 index closed 3.8 points higher at 1,139.0.

Glits had a good day, although finishing below their best levels. Conventional stocks had end-session gains of up to 2½ with index-linked stocks turning in star performances with rises of up to 2½.

With the expectation of Barclays bank shares turned in a lacklustre performance. Barclays was helped by its \$500m loan, which must reduce the possibility of a rights issue. The shares gained 10p to 507p.

Insurance brokers were strong but, among composites, Commercial Union, failed to retain early strength on the back of talk that the German Allianz group is poised to bid.

Glaxo Group fell 20p to 970p despite a 37 per cent profit advance and Standard Telephones and Cables reflected disappointment over the

group's exclusion from the System X contracts and fell 20p to 286p.

Dr Tony Cameron has left his post as chairman and chief executive of Robert H. Lowe, a textile supplier to Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores and Adidas, after pressure from two big shareholders dissatisfied with the company's performance.

Expect Welpac, distributors of pre-packed hardware for the do-it-yourself industry, to achieve year's profits of £300,000 after yesterday's £148,000 interim figure. The shares, at 13p, are 3p above their January issue price but a far cry from their 19p peak.

ance. The shares were unchanged at 28p.

County Bank and Refuge Assurance, which each has a stake of about 12.5 per cent, are believed to have asked for Dr Cameron's resignation. Robert H. Lowe has made a loss of more than £300,000 in both the last two years. The current year ends in three weeks and is likely to see more poor figures.

House of Fraser, once again, was spurred by hopes that the long entanglement with Lomho may be nearing its end. Amid continuing talk that the Lomho shareholding has been, or is

about to be, sold, the shares gained a further 10p to 288p.

Talk that Burton Group could also be involved in some takeover action, lifted the shares 11p to 325p. Burton was also helped by its emergence as a chart buy.

Carrys Group dipped 13p to 404p on profit taking and Harris Queensway, interiors today, rose 4p to 178p.

Oils were mostly lower, with the exception of the Irish stocks. Led by Atlantic Resources, they moved ahead strongly. Atlantic was buoyed by unconfirmed reports that it had struck oil. The shares, which dipped to 88p last week, hit a remarkable 135p in early trading, settling at 108p.

Addison Communications, placed at 116p, started at 135p and went on to touch 150p; Wates Properties, offered at 100p, opened at 104p, and Checkpoint Europe was around the 250p mark.

Prices of Wales Hotels was again strong, rising 15p to 188p and De La Rue also started on take over hopes, gaining 25p to 72p.

Equity turnover on Friday was valued at 1303.746m from 16,051 bargains. Gilt transactions were 3,200. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 136.3m.

## TEMPUS

# The party may be over at Glaxo

There comes a time at every party, when it is wise to leave, before the bottles start flying and the talk grows anguished. Has that precise moment finally arrived for the Glaxo jamboree?

On the face of it, such speculation sounds absurd. The interim figures reveal a rise in the dividend of 44 per cent; a jump in pretax profits of 37 per cent; and an earnings jump of 53 per cent. Most of the explosive growth comes from the Glaxo wonder drug - the anti-ulcerant, Zanta - which was first introduced into the huge United States market in July 1983. This year's growth reflects the drug's booming United States reception.

Shareholders have also enjoyed a wonderful ride for the past three years, as investors woke up to the drug's profits potential. The group's price relative chart is a rising vertical.

Yet such sparkling results provoked a 20p fall in the shareprice yesterday to 970p. During the last month the shares have underperformed by some 2 per cent. Analysts now claim that Zantac is failing to improve its position in the US at quite the expected rate, and that Smith Kline, Glaxo's principal competitor, is fighting back successfully. Given Glaxo's traditional secrecy, is it just too risky to continue holding a highly-rated stock with no guaranteed drugs continuity?

On balance, such bearishness seems premature. Contrary to rumour, Zantac's share of new US ulcer prescriptions is still expanding, at perhaps 1 per cent a month. Its £159m contribution last year to group sales implies a strong performance outside the US. Glaxo is now back in the black.

The group with no obvious impediments ahead, looks capable of hitting a £500m profits target by 1985/86, leaving the shares on a target of about 11 per cent. A 15

multiple looks more appropriate. Perhaps the shares have further to go.

## Molins

Where there is hope there is life seems to be the catch phrase these days as far as the Molins share price is concerned. It is being kept alive by the long held belief that eventually the company will come good.

Yesterday's interim results were just another indication that once again hope must be deferred. Pretax profits dipped from £3.2m to £2.9m although the downturn had already been widely flagged and was not as severe as some had feared. There was some encouraging news from the corrugated board division although this was more than offset by the continued difficulties in the tobacco machinery market.

Molins' hopes, and indeed those of its followers, not rest quite firmly with the fortunes of its new product range. This has taken longer than anticipated to develop but some of the new machines are now poised to make inroads into the marketplace. In particular the Mark 10 cigarette making machine is now undergoing tests with potential boost to both sales and profits is significant.

Any benefits will not come through until the second half of 1985. The company's prospects must be viewed on this sort of timescale and it may not be until 1986 that any real signs of growth become visible. For the longer term investor, however, Molins still has some attractions. Assuming the final dividend is maintained the yield is around 10 per cent, an attraction in itself, and with the shares at 114p, unchanged yesterday, there is still some room for long term growth plus the outside chance of a takeover bid.

## Ibstock Johnsen

The recovery at Ibstock Johnsen, the Leicester brick-maker, continues. In the first

half of this year pretax profits more than trebled from £1.4m to £4.6m. For the full year, profits of £12m against £6.6m last time, appear likely and the company envisages a "substantial" increase in dividends.

However, profits from the group's large brickmaking operation in the United States have remained as elusive as ever. The entire improvement in the group result is made up of higher brick profits in Britain, a hardening of world dollar prices for wood pulp and a swing from losses of £377,000 to profits of £1.1m in the fibre division.

Rationalization is the only way forward, and the group intends to tackle this with the closure of five of its 11 US plants in the next year. British profits continue to rise, with a further 39 per cent boost in the first half to £7.1m. The architects-specified area of the brick market, which Ibstock caters for has proved immune in the past to the housebuilding cycle in Britain, but a note of caution should be sounded, the high profits are attracting competition. The company's shares at 240p prospectively yield 4.5 per cent.

## Gilts

A bright, confident morning for conventional gilts - they opened about ½ point ahead - had soured by mid-afternoon, as long-forgotten fears about Britain's rate of inflation resurfaced and about ½ point was sliced off the quotations. An increase of 1 point in the input element of producer prices confirms the market's gut feeling that sterling's fall contains dangerous side-effects. Some see balance of payments problems looming behind the ½ point jump in factory gate prices.

Right on cue, however, the index-linked stocks outperformed, improving by an explosive 2½ points. A further cut in base rates this week could enhance their appeal still further.

## COMMODITIES

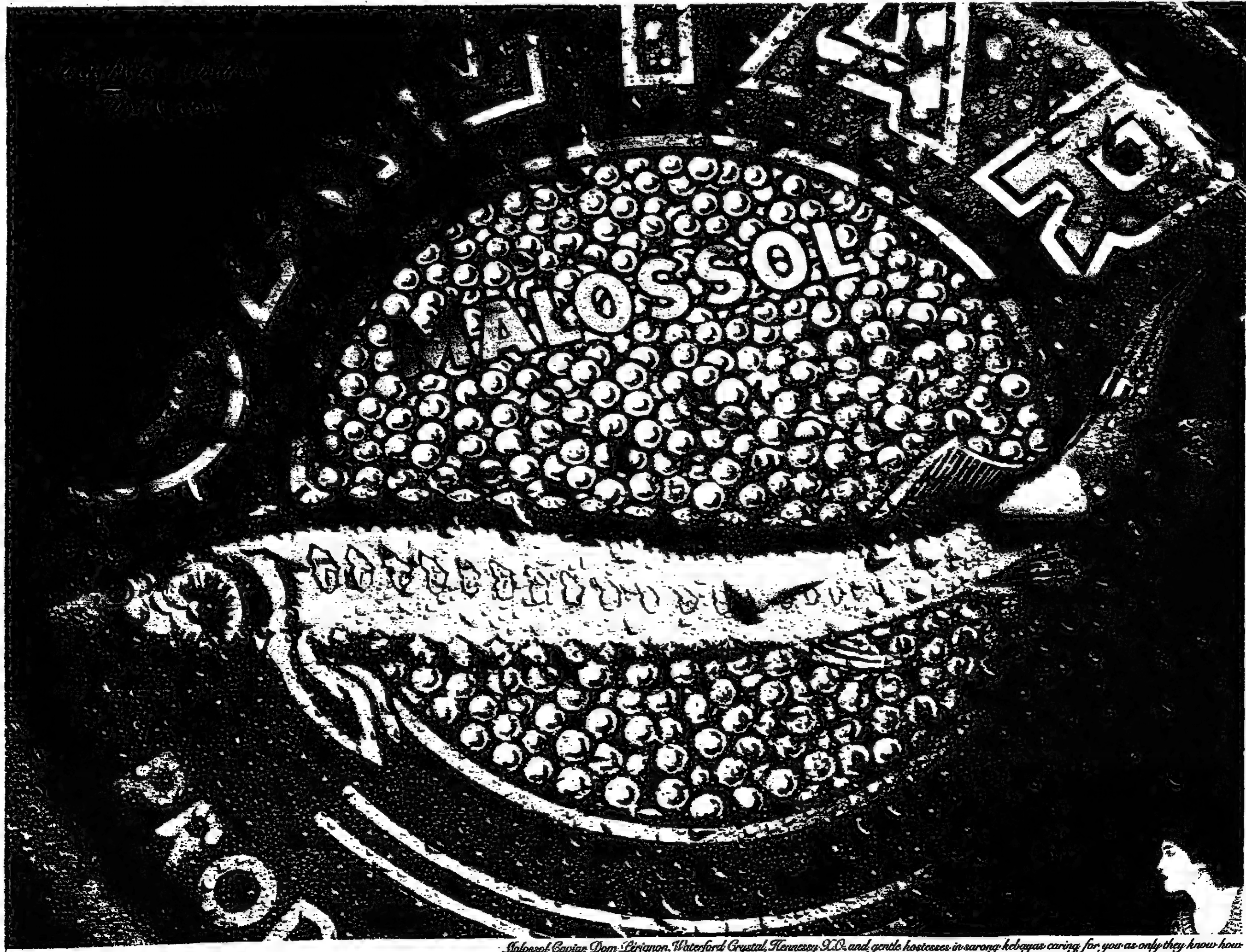
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Sugar, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Cocoa, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Coffee, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Tea, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Wool, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Aluminium, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Copper, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Zinc, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Lead, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Gold, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Oil, per barrel, 100 lb	1,831
Gas, per unit, 100 lb	1,831
Electricity, per unit, 100 lb	1,831
Iron, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Steel, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Brass, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Nickel, per ton, 100 lb	1,831
Platinum, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Palladium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Rhodium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Iridium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Osmium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Vanadium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Chromium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Manganese, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Silicon, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Titanium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Zirconium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Barium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Strontium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Calcium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Sodium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Potassium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Lithium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Boron, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Fluorine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Chlorine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Bromine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Iodine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Mercury, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Antimony, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Arsenic, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Bismuth, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Cadmium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Cobalt, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Gold, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Platinum, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Palladium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Rhodium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Iridium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Osmium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Vanadium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Chromium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Manganese, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Silicon, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Titanium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Zirconium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Barium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Strontium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Calcium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Sodium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Potassium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Lithium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Boron, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Fluorine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Chlorine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Bromine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Iodine, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Mercury, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Antimony, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Arsenic, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Bismuth, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Cadmium, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831
Cobalt, per ounce, 100 lb	1,831

## COMPANY NEWS

### IN BRIEF

WOLSELEY HUGHES has acquired EFT Plastics and Metalware of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, for about £550,000. Wolseley will also procure the repayment by EFT of a Euro-currency loan of £310,000. The consideration is to be satisfied by the allotment to the vendors of 23,936 ordinary shares and £426,174 cash. Profit, before tax, of EFT in 1983 was £166,024. Net assets excluding loans at December 31, 1983, were £840,236.

WINCHMORE: No interim payment (same), but last year's 0.75p final to be maintained. Figures in £000. T/over 3.813 (2.699). Net profit before tax 121 (76). The sale of the manufacturing activities gave rise to a substantial book loss on disposal, but realised £350,000 in cash, to be invested in more profitable activities. Computer sales and leasing show improved profitability.



Salusol Cavan Dom Brignon, Waterford Crystal, Kentucky, D.D., and gentle hostesses in sarong kebaya caring for you as only they know how



COMPANY  
NEWS IN BRIEF

● **AFRICAN LAKES CORP.** Half-year to Jan 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 6,205 (5,101). Pretax profit 452 (164). Latest figures incorporate the results of the Glove and Phoenix Gold Mining for the half-year to Dec 31, 1983.

● **MICROLEASE** (USM quotation). Half-year to March 31. Turnover £1.68m (£1.13m). Pretax profit £203,000 (£275,000). Interim dividend 1p (nil last time). The board expects the year's final dividend to be unchanged (2p last time).

● **LONDON AND EDINBURGH TRUST**. Half-year to June 30. Turnover £13.8m (£13.34m). Pretax profit £2,05m (£2.6m). Interim payment 2.5p (nil).

● **WESTMINSTER AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES**. Year to April 30. Turnover £8.39m (£5.04m). Pretax profit £875,000 (£709,000). Total dividend 7.5p (6p). In the board's opinion, the value of completed developments owned by the group exceeds the book value by £1.44m - which gives a net asset value of 154p per share.

● **BRVENDEN INVESTMENTS**. Year to June 2. Turnover £11.11m (£8.44m). Pretax profit £391,000 (£86,000). Dividend 0.35p (nil). The board reports that shareholders' funds have increased significantly as a result of the revaluation of group properties and mobile home parks, together with retained profits, to a total of £5.16m, from £3.28m.

● **CHARLES SHARPE**. Year to June 30. Turnover £18.31m (£16.44m). Pretax profit £588,000 (£548,000). Total dividend 8.75p (8p, adjusted).

● **N M W COMPUTERS** (USM quotation). Half-year to June 30. Turnover £2.05m (£2.05m). Pretax profit £831,000 (£902,000). P.E.S. 11.2p (10.6p). Interim dividend unchanged at 2.5p.

● **HEWDEEN-STUART PLANT**. Half-year to July 30. Turnover £33.58m (£29.44m). Pretax profit £3.35m (£2.33m). P.E.S. 3.53p (2.35p). Interim payment 0.52p (0.47p). The board expects the second-half's profits to be substantially ahead of the same period last year.

● **MORE O'FERRALL**. Half-year to June 30. Turnover £9.53m (£8.69m). Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.01m). Interim payment 1.0p (0.9p).

● **ERITH**. Half-year to June 30. Turnover £24.79m (£20.67m). Pretax profit £1,08m (£783,000). Interim dividend 1.1p (0.85p).

● **R. P. MARTIN**. Year to June 30. Turnover £35.26m (£30.1m). Pretax profit £4.26m (£7.72m). Total payment 12.5p (10.45p).

● **ASH AND LACY**. Half-year to June 29. Turnover £16.49m (£13.77m). Pretax profit £1.55m (£1.53m). Interim payment 8p (same).

## Making sense of sensible accounting

By Roger Davis

The summer's crop of nationalized industry reports has left their captive customers none the wiser

Summer has seen the normal crop of nationalized industries reports. Some are briefly stirred when profits or losses with indigestible nouns on the end meaningless flashed across their screens. These irritated the customer or the taxpayer. Those looking beyond their screens accused the state boards of creative accounting to produce the lowest profits and losses. At the end of it all, as usual, the public is none the wiser.

This superficiality belies the reality and the importance of these reports. They represent accountability by just a few corporations in which a substantial share of national resources is concentrated - and on whose efficiency most of us as taxpayers and captive cus-

tomers rely. The industries' objectives are complex, and the disparity between them is perhaps why their profits or losses are so often misunderstood.

Take first the allegation that state boards present the figures as it suits them. It is grounded in the practice of the profitable industries - electricity, gas, Post Office and airports - to use current cost accounting, while the loss-makers - railways, steel, shipbuilders and coal - stick to historical cost. CCA produces lower profits, HC lower losses.

They are falsely accused. The accounting, sensibly, follows the financial objectives set by the Government. Ministers like profitable monopoly industries to base their prices on long-term marginal cost - the cost of matching demand at the margin to achieve optimal pricing. CCA, given its emphasis on the cost of modern technology, is closer to this concept of economic cost. For the grant-

aided corporations, the Government's subsidies are tied to HC; basing them on CCA would be tantamount to the Government's indiscriminate funding of reinvestment in loss-making assets.

It is more important to see the profits in the perspective of the vast capital resources employed, but this is seldom so. The variety of capital structures, infections of government capital are usually in interest-bearing form, but the Government generally imposes no capital charge on profit retentions. Reported profits depend on the design, or accident, of the past.

British Gas, for example, has no significant debt (in fact a cash surplus) but its £668m profit is struck after charging the Government's "gas levy" of £527m. The electricity industry has mainly interest-free capital but, because it is required to earn a relatively low return overall, its profit of £456m is

after £444m of interest. The Post Office's profit of £131m is little affected by interest.

The Government also sets a separate "financial target" usually based on a real return on all capital, though at varying rates - the Electricity Council's is 1.4 per cent but for gas and airports it is 4 per cent - presumably because economic pricing is at odds with the accounting. Nonetheless, the comparison of profits with set targets is where attention should be focused; rightly, it is now being given prominence in annual accounts.

But why have the conflict between targets and historical interest rates (which do not sit happily in CCA accounts)? Which way is the corporation meant to look, with external financing cash limits adding yet another dimension?

It might seem logical for the financial target to become the actual capital charge (replacing the historical debt), if it could be made sufficiently robust as a substitute for the discipline of the actual cost of money.

For the loss-makers, there are differences in the way the subsidies are set. British Rail's grant of £933m is a predetermined target and its profit reflects by how much it has beaten it. The National Coal Board's subsidy of £875m is simply making good its loss for the year (itself stated after crediting social grants of £270m). BR's subsidy, however, reflects "defunct" obligations to the general public while the NCB's has more to do with the problems at the centre of the miners' dispute.

Profit or loss is not the predominant measure of success or failure as it is in the private sector. Nationalized monopolies have some pricing freedom to earn their profits; they also have a duty to provide their customers with proper service.

All are competitive to a degree; there is a choice (for most) between gas and electricity and between the railways and other transport. But if I prefer gas or train travel, I have only one choice. The "natural monopolies" are based on a national network of one kind or another. Other industries like steel and shipbuilding face intense competition.

Most annual reports provide a volume of information which would rarely be found in the private sector. The problem is interpreting it all; the nearer indicators seem like a cottage industry in themselves.

The last (1978) White Paper on nationalized industries anticipated the Government's assessing a few key indicators for each industry. What seems to have crystallized is a single overall measure (unaudited) of costs and/or "managing" in relation to a unit of output. A single unit cost indicator, desirable though it is, cannot really do justice to the efficiency of these large and complex undertakings. Most are high fixed cost enterprises and unit costs rest partly on how the

national economy affects their revenues.

The problem of selecting a few indicators is that measurement of efficiency requires an arsenal of performance indicators at all levels of the business. As to the standards of service, customers vary in their tests of what is important. The subjectivity involved helps to explain why so much detail is necessary in the reports.

If the reports have limitations, they may be largely inherent in the process. They do show an increasing awareness of the need for efficiency and a real attempt to inform. They compare well with other public sector organizations, including Government itself, and with the private sector. Nor is it easy for the Government to apply homogeneous tests to these very heterogeneous corporations; or to walk a quivering tightrope between accountability and interference in management.

My main conclusion is that performance indicators are not a substitute for competition, or for self-motivation of management in assuring efficiency. But, taking things as they stand, there is a case for streamlining financial objectives.

As for the business objectives, it is desirable for the Government and the state industries to continue to develop agreed performance measures. These should concern trade or output, not the large undertakings into the equivalent of profit centres (as is being done with the railways, for example) by reference to inter-city, London commuter and so on.

This article is based on the latest reports and accounts of the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Electricity Council, the Post Office, British Shipbuilders, British Steel Corporation, British Railways Board, British Gas, British Airways, the National Coal Board. The author is a partner in Coopers & Lybrand.

## Crucial need for OTC regulation

By Christopher Norland

The head of the IFIC argues that over-the-counter dealing needs a code of conduct and better vetting

The commitment of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim) to introduce proper codes of conduct to safeguard both companies and investors should not be denigrated, but there is neither the time nor the structure to succeed by that route alone.

To include shares and trade in Britain's over the counter market requires a licence from the Department of Trade and Industry as a dealer in securities. It does not require membership of Nasdim. This is

the fundamental difference in structure between stockbrokers, who must be a member of a recognized stock exchange to offer stocks and shares to the public, and the licensed dealer in securities who is not required to be a member of any trade body.

Indeed, many licensed dealers in securities are not members of any "club", and others are involved in setting up their own "clubs" in opposition to Nasdim. It may appear as though membership is more geared to reassuring potential investors than to changing practices.

A number of practices proliferating in the market cannot be of benefit to anybody other than the market makers them-

selves. Such practices emanate directly from an unregulated market, and conflicts of interest arise from pre-issue promoter participation; duality of pricing; and inadequate or inaccurate information and assumptions.

It is not enough for prospectuses simply to comply with the Companies Act. As can be seen from the development of the USM, the best practices only develop under the guidance of a regulatory body. For example, where a fully researched project exists but a company has not traded, it is reasonable to give potential investors an illustration of what the profits might be at some time in the future, given certain reasonable assumptions.

Prospectuses containing such

projections which are clearly not forecasts but are purely illustrative have been issued in connection with both USM entry and with raising money under the Business Expansion Scheme.

However, where a business has traded for a considerable period it has been well established that a prospectus will either raise money on the basis of profits achieved or on profits forecast. The rules for forecasts within the City among sponsors and the professions are clearly laid down and understood.

The latest trick on the OTC market is the company with a five-year trading record, with no fundamental change to the business and no forecast of profit but with a projection for the current year of profits increased by more than 100 per cent and assumptions so clearly difficult to justify that the document even states a risk that the company will not meet its assumptions may prove to be wrong.

This can only be seen as a hype to procure investment from less sophisticated investors who may not appreciate the full implications. Such practice would not obtain Stock Exchange approval, illustrates the benefit of a regulated market.

All this does not imply there are no good, responsible market makers operating in the OTC who are thorough in their investigation of the businesses of potential client companies and who contract directors of such companies to comply with acceptable codes of conduct.

By far the greatest number of operators in the market are not providing a service to companies suitable for public investment or to potential investors, other than perhaps as a pure gambling market.

But they provide an extremely valuable service to themselves to the exclusion of most other considerations. If client companies are suitable for sensible investment they are probably better served by institutions operating in the venture capital and development capital markets. The terms would be no worse than those obtained in the majority of cases from the market makers in the OTC.

A company should consider the OTC only if there is some pressing need to have a market in the shares of a company that does not qualify or does not for some reason want to use the Stock Exchange market.

If the OTC is the only available source of funds, the company is unlikely to be suitable for investment, and stands a higher-than-acceptable risk of failing to achieve its trading and profit objectives.

The OTC should perform a valuable function as part of the capital-raising markets, but until the market is regulated it will not do so. A code of conduct and a small staff to vet and approve prospectuses before they are issued and to monitor practices would be quite sufficient to overcome the worst of the bad practices. Such a supervisory function would not be very elaborate or costly, but the DTI can institute that function effectively. The author is managing director of the Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation.

Base  
Lending  
Rates

ABN Bank	10 1/2 %
Adam & Company	10 1/2 %
Barclays	10 1/2 %
BCCI	10 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Creds	10 1/2 %
Continental Trust	10 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2 %
Midland Bank	10 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	10 1/2 %
TSB	10 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2 %
Chinbank N.A.	10 1/2 %

\* 7 day deposits on sums of over £10,000, 70% £10,000 up to £50,000, 9% £50,000 and over, 90%.

## APPOINTMENTS

County Bank  
names new  
directors

County Bank Mr David Boardman and Mr Simon Purser have been made executive directors. Mr John Watson has become a non-executive director.

British Ever Ready: Mr Bob Nevitt has been made managing director of Ever Ready Limited. Mr Peter Bonner has been promoted to marketing director of British Ever Ready.

The British Institute of Management: Sir Peter Parker has become chairman. Sony (UK): Mr Bill Fulton, managing director, has been appointed to the chairmanship (non-executive). Mr Noku Watanabe becomes Sony's new United Kingdom managing director.

Hartwell's Group: Mr C. L. Alderman and Mr J. T. Must have joined the board.

Prudential Portfolio Managers: Mr David Hanson has become the company's first director of administration. Succeeding him as PPM's director of international securities will be Mr John Sherriff.

Nationwide Building Society: Mr Michael Haines has joined the board.

Rediffusion: Mr Christopher C. Thornton has become a director.

Shrewsbury Tool and Die Co.: Mr Brian Hinkins has become managing director.

M&G Group: Mr Richard Cockcroft has become a director with responsibility for M&G's life assurance and pensions operations. Mr C. M. O'Brien has joined the board of M&G Assurance Group as a non-executive director.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mr John Bellow has been appointed director in charge of the United Kingdom Hi-Tech group.

National Economic Research Associates-Consulting Economists: Mr Peter F. Hazell has been made the United Kingdom director.

Charles Cain & Co: Mr Christopher Playle-Mitchell has been appointed managing director. Mr Charlie A. Cain continues as chairman.

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After all, it does take 150 operations to build, check and approve just one Cross pen. Available in finishes from satin black to hallmarked silver, and rolled gold to 18 karat gold, Cross pens begin at around £7. They accept engravings, and can carry logos and emblems in up to six colours. Find out more by clipping the coupon.

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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incentives

The highest level of government incentives on the UK mainland are available here in the county of Mid Glamorgan. Cash grants, cheap loans, rent free periods in modern advance factories, training and relocation assistance, are some of the incentives available. For further details return this coupon to the Industrial Development Unit, Mid Glamorgan County Council, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3LG or phone 0222-28033 extension 143 and ask about the closest 'Special Development Area' to London, on the M4.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Type of business \_\_\_\_\_

Mid Glamorgan

## GO FOR DYNAMIC GREY MATTER



The human brain contains an estimated 10,000 million brain cells. Rhône-Poulenc employs 81,000 people. That adds up to a lot of brain cells. Dynamic brain cells. At Rhône-Poulenc we - and our brain cells - specialize in harnessing our dynamism and putting it at your service.

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A few years ago, a major British textile company planned an important expansion. It was relying on the increasing use of one of our specialist fibres. At the same time a new fibre within Rhône-Poulenc fibres put a question mark against the future of that product. A dynamic development was needed. Rhône-Poulenc (UK) Ltd supplied it. As those involved agreed with both sides ensured that the fibre was a superior product. Compared with an increasing availability of the fibre, the customer was able to expand dramatically and profitably.

At Rhône-Poulenc, energy and drive, originality, imagination, are a stock-in-trade. And working with you to find the most creative and effective solution to your problems is our speciality. We're well equipped. Whenever you are we have a team on the spot with the resources and the will to act fast.

We have extensive research and development capabilities in a multiplicity of disciplines. In the UK we've been present through our subsidiary, May & Baker Ltd for over fifty years. This dynamic British company has well established, highly regarded products in the pharmaceutical and pharmaceutical industries. We're present in over ninety countries - with some as May & Baker Ltd - which gives us an international outlook. And the technological know-how of a big group. And as we keep developing, we have the right kind of grey matter. The dynamic kind.



THE CREATIVE CHEMICAL  
COMPANY WORLDWIDE



This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange in London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the issue of £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012 (the "Stock") by the Kingdom of Sweden (the "Kingdom"). The Kingdom has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Kingdom accepts responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange in London for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 17 April, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 17 April, 1985 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1984 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.



# Kingdom of Sweden

Issue on a yield basis of

## £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012

Payable as to £20 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 27 March, 1985 with interest payable half yearly on 15 January and 15 July.

The Issue has been underwritten by

**Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited**

**Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited**

**S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

**Baring Brothers & Co., Limited**

**County Bank Limited**

**Kleinwort, Benson Limited**

**J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**

9 October, 1984

### PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application for Stock must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiples
£100 to £20,000	£100
£20,001 to £200,000	£200
£200,001 to £1,000,000	£1,000
£1,000,001 or greater	£25,000

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application without interest and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned without interest. Pending subscription or return such amounts paid will be held in a separate account.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 12 October, 1984. It is expected that confirmation of allotment will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional upon, *inter alia*, the Council of the Stock Exchange, admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. No application for Stock will be accepted, or, as the case may be, acceptance of applications for Stock will become void, if the Underwriters exercise their right to terminate the Underwriting Agreement if the conditions are not fulfilled (see "General Information - Underwriting Arrangements" below).

### TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan", representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably undertake in the application forms lodged by them to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD, for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount of Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to retain in the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application moneys if any pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

The balance of the amount payable on any Stock allotted must be paid so as to be cleared on or before 27 March, 1985. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date but no discount will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 27 March, 1985. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. above the Bank Rate from time to time of National Westminster Bank PLC may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Kingdom further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, shall at its absolute discretion agree for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

### DELIVERY

Renounceable Allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 25 March, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock in registered form and £10,000 nominal amount of Stock in bearer form.

Unless a duly renounceable allotment letter with the registration application form and the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed is received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD on or before 27 March, 1985 the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

- by collection from the offices of National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EL;
- by post at the risk of the applicant. National Westminster Bank PLC will insure any packages delivered for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque payable to National Westminster Bank PLC is enclosed with the allotment letter made out for £5 per £10,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent (minimum payment £5). Insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request;
- by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear Operations Centre or CEDEL S.A.

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 17 April, 1985. Stock certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders in the case of joint holders to the first named at their registered addresses by National Westminster Bank PLC on 17 April, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose. No Stock certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be delivered unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

### DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.35 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 5/1000 being rounded upwards), less 13 1/4 per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-06 at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 October, 1984. The price of such Treasury Stock to be the price determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a leading basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed

as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1979, page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be an integral multiple of 1/4 per cent. and will be consistent with an issue price as near as possible to £22 per cent. The issue price will also be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 5/1000 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest and issue price will be published in the Financial Times on Thursday, 11 October, 1984.

### INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STOCK

The issue of the Stock was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Riksgäldskontoret (the Swedish National Debt Office) representing the Kingdom, passed on 4 October, 1984 and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by the Kingdom. The following is a summary of, and is subject to, the detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar and the paying agents referred to below.

#### Status

The Stock will be a direct, unconditional and general obligation of the Kingdom and the full faith and credit of the Kingdom will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of the principal and interest in respect of the Stock and for the performance of all obligations of the Kingdom with respect thereto. The stock will rank *par passu* with all other unsecured indebtedness (as that term is defined in the Deed Poll) of the Kingdom from time to time outstanding.

#### Form

The Stock will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") or in bearer form ("Bearer Stock"). On or after 17 April, 1985 and subject to any hereinafter provided, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £10,000 or integral multiples thereof for Stock in bearer form and Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. Bearer Stock will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000 each (the "Bearer Bonds").

All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa shall be made by the holders of Registered Stock or Bearer Bonds, as the case may be, lodging an application for exchange duly completed, in accordance with the instructions thereon, at the office of the Exchange Agent referred to below and will be irrevocable.

The initial Exchange Agent and the initial Registrar is National Westminster Bank PLC at Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EL and Registrar's Department, P.O. Box 82, 37 Broad Street, Bristol BS59 7NH respectively.

The Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 of Great Britain applied.

The Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

#### Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 17 October, 1984 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determinations of Interest" and "Issue Price" above. Interest will be payable (less, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax) by equal half yearly instalments on 15 January and 15 July (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest in respect of the period from 17 October, 1984 to 15 July, 1985 will be made on 15 July, 1985 and will be calculated on the amount for the time being paid up on the Stock and on the basis of the number of days elapsed and a 365 day year. In respect of repayments of principal, and payments of interest on Bearer Bonds, interest will be payable in London and in any other country in which the Stock is held.

#### Redemption

The Kingdom will redeem the Stock at par on 15 July, 2012. The Kingdom may at any time purchase Stock in the open market at any price or by private agreement at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and expenses) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on the Stock Exchange in London for, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange or securities market on which the Stock is listed for the time being at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but not otherwise. The Kingdom will be entitled to hold and deal with Stock purchased in accordance with the terms of this paragraph and such Stock may be cancelled or not as the Kingdom thinks fit.

#### Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock, the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

#### Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England except with respect to their authorisation and execution by and on behalf of the Kingdom and any other matters required to be governed by the laws of the Kingdom. The Kingdom will irrevocably agree that any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in the Kingdom and will submit to the jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, will waive irrevocably any immunity to which it might otherwise be entitled in proceedings brought in, each such court.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by the Kingdom from the issue of the Stock will initially be added to the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves with the Svenska Riksbank (the Swedish Central Bank) and the kronor equivalent will be credited to Riksgäldskontoret.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock in both registered and bearer form will be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in London in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run until final maturity. It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 12 October, 1984 for deferred settlement on Thursday, 18 October, 1984.

#### UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment except that, under current law and inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses (and, if different, the addresses to which the payment is to be sent) are outside the United Kingdom provided that (i) the payments are made direct to an address abroad other than to a branch of a United Kingdom company, and (ii) the Registrar does not recognise that payment is being made to or for the account of such a person. Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may apply, by sending a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends, for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on grounds of non-residence.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Stock through a paying agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment in the absence of an affidavit to the effect that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Stock is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom. Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the Finance Act 1984 exempts from tax capital gains on Stock provided the Stock is held by them for more than one year.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 8 October, 1984, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co. Limited, County Bank Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited (the "Underwriters") have agreed with the Kingdom to underwrite the issue of the Stock. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for the Stock will become void.

The Kingdom has agreed to pay to the Underwriters commissions aggregating 12 1/2 per cent. of £100 of Stock for their services as managers and underwriters of the issue out of which will be paid commissions to the brokers to the issue, Hoare Govett Limited, W. Greenwell & Co. and Rowe & Pitman, and certain other persons who have accepted sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Kingdom will also pay brokerage of 12 1/4 per cent. of £100 of Stock to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications on forms bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding brokerage) are estimated to amount to about £1,325,000 and are payable by the Kingdom.

#### General

Application will be made to Euro-clear Operations Centre and CEDEL S.A. for the Bearer Bonds to be accepted for clearance.

Under present legislation both Registered Stock and Bearer Bonds are transferable free from United Kingdom Stamp Duty.

The Stock is not an investment falling within the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

### APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and will close later the same day. This form must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

### Kingdom of Sweden

#### ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF £100,000,000 LOAN STOCK 2012

Payable as follows: On application: £20 per cent. of the nominal amount.

On or before 27 March, 1985: the balance of the issue price.

To Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of the Kingdom of Sweden:

In accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 9 October, 1984, I/we apply as below. I/we undertake to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any less amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £20 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

Note: Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock with thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiples
£100 - £20,000	£100
£20,001 - £200,000	£200
£200,001 - £1,000,000	£1,000
£1,000,001 or greater	£25,000

I/we enclose a cheque drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan" representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. I/we acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) remittance for any application moneys returnable to me/us is (are) liable to be held pending clearance of such cheque.

I/we hereby request that any Stock allotted to me/us

Box A  
Be evidenced by an allotment letter and a receipt for the amount paid by me/us at my own risk to me/us.

Box B (For persons with a Euro-clear account only)  
Be evidenced by a Global allotment letter registered to Euro-clear Operations Centre and their participation therein. The minimum amount of £10,000 nominal and integral multiples thereof be credited to our existing securities account at

EURO-CLEAR A/C No.

Date: ..... October 1984

(1) Usual Signature

For names: .....  
Surname (also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)  
Address in full

(2) Usual Signature

For names: .....  
Surname (also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)  
Address in full

(3) Usual Signature

For names: .....  
Surname (also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)  
Address in full

(4) Usual Signature

For names: .....  
Surname (also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)  
Address in full

(5) Usual Signature

For names: .....  
Surname (also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)  
Address in full

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PAYMENT

(This method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers as described in the Prospectus.)  
We hereby irrevocably undertake to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. for the Stock allotted to the person(s) named above in respect of this application.

Authorised Signature

Stamp of bank or broker claiming brokerage (if any)

A.L. No.

Stock allotted

### Riksgäldskontoret

(the Swedish National Debt Office)  
Jakobsgatan 20  
P.O. Box 16 366  
S-103 26 Stockholm

### Resolving Bank

National Westminster Bank PLC  
New Issues Department  
P.O. Box 73  
2 Princes Street  
London EC2P 2BD

### Registrar and Transfer Office

National Westminster Bank PLC  
Registrar's Department  
P.O. Box 82  
37 Broad Street  
Bristol BS59 7NH

### Principal Paying Agent and Exchange Agent

National Westminster Bank PLC  
Stock Office Services  
20 Old Broad Street  
London EC2N 1EL

### Paying Agents

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
35 Avenue des Arts  
B-1040 Brussels  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg  
43 Boulevard Royal  
P.O. Box 1108  
Luxembourg

### Legal Advisers to the Underwriters

Slaughter and May  
35 Basinghall Street  
London EC2P 2BD  
Advokattfirma Sodermark  
Brgr Jaragatan 15  
S-111 45 Stockholm

### Legal Advisers to the Kingdom

Norton, Rose, Bottrell & Roche  
Kempson House  
Canons Street  
London EC3A 7AN

### Brokers

Hoare Govett Limited  
319-325 High Holborn  
London WC1V 7PS  
and  
The Stock Exchange in London

### W. Greenwell & Co.

Rowe & Pitman  
City Gate House  
39-45 Finsbury Square  
London EC2A 1JA  
and  
The Stock Exchange in London

### Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB during normal business hours until 24 October, 1984:-

- a draft, subject to modification, of the Deed Poll referred to above;
- page 16 of the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1979; and
- certified translations of extracts from the following Statutes pursuant to which the Stock is to be issued: the Constitution Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1982: 949) and the Act on the Swedish National Debt Office promulgated on 16 December, 1982 (Swedish Code of Statutes 1982: 1158).

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THE TIMES  
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Company	Share price	Dividend
1. Lloyds	1.10	1.10
2. Kent (M)	1.10	1.10
3. Epsley Trust	1.10	1.10
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5. Scot Met	1.10	1.10
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7. West & City	1.10	1.10
8. Rotherham	1.10	1.10
9. Warrington	1.10	1.10
10. Brierley & Rev	1.10	1.10
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99. Aard	1.10	1.10
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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## CINEMAS AND TV

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BREWERIES

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## ELECTRICALS

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 1. Dealings End, Oct 12. Contango Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 22.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FINANCE AND LAND

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FOODS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## OIL

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## OVERSEAS TRADERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## PROPERTY

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## SHIPPING

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## SHOES AND LEATHER

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## TEXTILES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## TOBACCO

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## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

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## THE TIMES

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TENNIS

# Sangster wants flying squad to solve case of missing talent

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Mike Sangster, Britain's most successful male tennis player since Fred Perry, wants to fly a kite. He suggests a forum at which previously prominent British players, some of whom have remained in the game in one capacity or another, should discuss the feasibility of a nationwide search for youngsters who could one day be good enough to restore the nation's waning prestige.

Sangster played more Davis Cup matches than any other British player. He is the only man since Perry to reach the semi-finals of all three supreme championships — those of Wimbledon, France and the United States.

He proposes a scattered, but coordinated flying squad of about a dozen talent-spotters dotted about Britain, who could use their expertise and experience to track down youngsters with an exceptional flair for the game.

Sangster reasonably points out that in recent years Britain's failure to produce "a single player of real note" indicates that there is something wrong with the system. "In the old days they emerged from somewhere, without the bureaucratic set-up you have today. Can we try to do something to help British tennis? The players must be out there somewhere — it's a question of getting out and finding them, helping them, and teaching them how to play matches."

In more than nine years as national team manager Paul Hutchins has been inhibited by a restricted budget and sometimes by conservative influences within the LTA. But he has reorganized the apparatus of the British game, opened windows in the mind, and achieved a respectable record as Davis Cup captain.

How long must we wait for his work to bear fruit? One of his critical admirers is David Lloyd, a former Davis Cup player, who considers that Hutchins does not excel as a "motivator" or his capacity for communicating with the new generation of players.

Nor can Hutchins escape some responsibility for the fact that, after nine years in charge, he has no player of obvious Davis Cup he took over. Colin

## Davis Cup draw

**WORLD GROUP:** US v W. Germany, Czechoslovakia v USSR, Argentina v Ecuador, Paraguay v France, Yugoslavia v Australia, India v Italy, Chile v Sweden. Matches to be played March 8-10.

**EUROPEAN ZONE 'A':** Rumania, by: Turkey v Iran, Hungary v Morocco, Bulgaria v Belgium, Denmark, by: First round matches, May 10-12.

**EUROPEAN ZONE 'B':** Israel, by: Finland v Netherlands, Austria, by: Norway v Greece, Poland v Zimbabwe, Tunisia v Switzerland, Portugal v Luxembourg, Great Britain, by: Matches May 10-12.

**AMERICAN ZONE:** First round: "Brazil, by: Venezuela, by: Uruguay, by: Colombia, by: Commonwealth Caribbean, by: Canada, by: Peru, by: Mexico. Second round matches, March 15-16.

**EASTERN ZONE:** First round: "New Zealand, by: China, by: Sri Lanka, by: Hong Kong, by: Malaysia, by: Thailand, by: Korea v Indonesia, by: Pakistan, by: Matches, January 15-16.

— seed, 1 = choice of venue.

Dowdswell, John Lloyd and Buster Mottram.

Mottram has something in common with Sangster. Each in turn withdrew from regular tournament competition yet hoped he still had the ability to play Davis Cup matches. Inevitably, though, their form declined.

"It's very difficult," Sangster said yesterday. "Once you get past 25 or 26 it's all downhill. You have to work even harder to keep in full shape. You need the competition to sharpen you up and make you match-tight. If you haven't played matches, you forget how to handle the pressure when you are 30-40 down on your serve."

It may be very difficult, too, for Britain to regain their traditional place among the elite of Davis Cup nations. Relieved from the sixteen-nation world group, Britain will have to win three ties next year — luckily, all may be at home — in order to rejoin the stronger nations in 1986. The first of those 1985 ties will be against Luxembourg or Portugal from June 14-16. The others could be against Switzerland or Poland and then Israel or Austria.

Last year's men's national championship was a coach. This year's (Dowdswell) learned his tennis in Rhodesia and South Africa. The women's tennis during last week's national championships at Telford was more encouraging than the men's. Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs who have taken over Virginia Wade and Susan Barker, have probably explored their abilities to the limit. But they must stay on their toes. So many promising teenagers (plus Sara Gomer, aged twenty) are competing with each other that overall standards must benefit.

We knew about Annabel Croft, Amanda Brown, Miss Gomer, Shelley Walpole and a few more. But Clare and Jane Wood, both 16, also played some impressive tennis at Telford.



Hutchins: no class players

## Grass to go in Australia

The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia has decided that a synthetic surface, rather than natural grass, will be installed at their new national tennis centre in Melbourne, which should be completed in time for the 1988 championships (Rex Bellamy writes).

Australian have always excelled on grass, their traditional surface for big events. They wanted to retain it, but have been dissuaded by

maintenance costs and a variety of other long-term considerations.

Until 1975, all the grand slam championships except Wimbledon (contested on the shale courts commonly known as clay) were played on grass. But the United States championships were shifted to a form of clay court in 1975, and to hard court in 1978.

The Australian decision means that the grand slam events will be played on four different surfaces, with natural grass surviving only at Wimbledon.



Juan Antonio Samaranch (above) says that he will not decide whether to stand for a further term as president in 1989 until the previous year. It will depend entirely on whether he still feels fit and strong at 68, and have visited all 159 member NOCs, probably by the end of 1985.

## BASKETBALL

### Flavour not to liking of Telford

By Nicholas Harting

If the players are not happy with just Juice, the official drink sponsors for the national league, they only have to say so, not so at Davenport's Birmingham. It would seem, after Saturday's incident when Lee Irwin of visiting Telford addressed Birmingham's England international, Neville Hopkins, before appearing to throw a carton of the orange-flavoured squash over his opponent. Not surprising, Hopkins remonstrated and the ensuing fracas meant that both players were disqualified and now await their disciplinary hearing at the English Basketball Association.

Another Birmingham player Paul Brozovich is already in trouble with the EBA, having seemed to throw a ball at his opponent, the fellow American Charles Payton during Thursday's Anglo-Scottish Cup home defeat by Bracknell. But at least Birmingham won on Saturday, losing 90-83 after Telford had allowed a 43-33 interval lead to slip away.

Russell Saunders had hardly played for Birmingham in the first half of his heavily-strapped damaged ankle leaving his time on court and his points to two. It was then that Birmingham asked their American guard to go out and win the game for them, which he duly did with 29 points.

All three English teams facing difficult tasks in second legs in Europe this week, depart on a high note after league victories, in each case their second of the season.

Crystal Palace was the most noteworthy performance. Palace, who trail the Dutch club Den Helder 89-80 in the Korac Cup, won 91-90 at Sunderland.

Sunderland fielded their new signing the 7ft 2in Icelandic Peter Gudmundsson, a product of Washington State University who later appeared for Portland Trail Blazers. He scored 17 points. FSO Carl Warrington and Liverpool, who go to Standard Liège with a four-point lead, also in the Korac Cup, won 85-70 against Hemel Hempstead Royals, who are still waiting for their expensive new signings to produce the goods.

Sperlings Solent Stars, who go to Limoges on Thursday 13 points down in the European Cup, got their valuable shooting practice against Worthing, winning 111-95.

## BOXING

### Kaylor is right back on course

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Those who were rushing to put their money on Tony Sibson to knock Mark Kaylor silly when the Leicester boxer defends his European middleweight title at Wembley some time in November had better keep a tight fist for a week at least.

On October 16 Kaylor meets David Todt, of Washington, and it should be clear then how much Kaylor still has to give after that disastrous night in May when he was sent spinning from one end of the ring to another by Buster Drayton.

Kaylor was in no doubt yesterday that not only would he beat Sibson but also settle matters with Drayton. The West Ham boxer revealed that he had taken on Drayton with only one good hand.

He held up his right hand at a press conference yesterday. "See that scar?" he said. "That is where I have had an operation. The night I fought Drayton I only had a left. But now it's fixed and I'm knocking over him doors. I would dearly like to fight Drayton again after Sibson. And then I'll defend my titles."

The finals of the 12-metre world championships now have the makings of a close series, with Azzurra having leveled the score in best-of-five series at one-all. On a day of almost perfect conditions off Porto Cervo, Sardinia, Azzurra controlled the race from start to finish to win by 2m 33sec.

The two yachts, Azzurra and Victory '83, were in a close race with Azzurra to windward and going faster. After seven minutes, Victory '83 tacked and crossed two boat lengths behind her rival and, although a few fathoms later she had closed to within a few feet, she was never able to break from Azzurra's cover.

It was about halfway up the first

## YACHTING

### Azzurra holds firm to level series

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

windward let that Mauro Palaschier, at the helm of Azzurra, made good use of a wind shift to take a strong tactical half on the race. From that point on he gave Victory '83 no chance to get back into contention.

The only leg of the course on which Victory '83 was able to reduce Azzurra's lead was the second reach, when the Leicester boat scored a point off the brilliant Coventry middleweight who was caught cold by the Belgian, but also to gain the

recognition that he believes the national press have denied him.

Down the road from where Kaylor was pinning his faith in his right hand in Portsmouth, Sylvester Mitze was being threatened with black magic and a six-round beating by Fighting Romanus, of Nigeria, when they met tomorrow for the Commonwealth welterweight title.

A member of the Nigerian's camp, Joseph Anjo, said he would be bringing in a witch doctor to give Romanus "psychological help". "Mitze will fall in six. Anjo said. But the boxer himself said he would be relying on his own church — the Spiritual Prayer Church of Christ. He appeared at that press conference wearing white robes and clutching a Bible.

George Feeney's manager, Dennis Mancini, has written to the British Board asking them to nominate the Harlow boxer for a second chance to box Rene Weiler, of West Germany, for the European lightweight title.

OVERALL RESULTS: 1. H.O. Clark (US) 2. J. J. Smith (US) 3. B. J. Smith (US) 4. J. J. Smith (US) 5. J. J. Smith (US) 6. J. J. Smith (US) 7. J. J. Smith (US) 8. J. J. Smith (US) 9. J. J. Smith (US) 10. J. J. Smith (US) 11. J. J. Smith (US) 12. J. J. Smith (US) 13. J. J. Smith (US) 14. J. J. Smith (US) 15. J. J. Smith (US) 16. J. J. Smith (US) 17. J. J. Smith (US) 18. J. J. Smith (US) 19. J. J. Smith (US) 20. J. J. Smith (US) 21. J. J. Smith (US) 22. J. J. Smith (US) 23. J. J. Smith (US) 24. J. J. Smith (US) 25. J. J. Smith (US) 26. J. J. Smith (US) 27. J. J. Smith (US) 28. J. J. Smith (US) 29. J. J. Smith (US) 30. J. J. Smith (US) 31. J. J. Smith (US) 32. J. J. Smith (US) 33. J. J. Smith (US) 34. J. J. Smith (US) 35. J. J. Smith (US) 36. J. J. Smith (US) 37. J. J. Smith (US) 38. J. J. Smith (US) 39. J. J. Smith (US) 40. J. J. Smith (US) 41. J. J. Smith (US) 42. J. J. Smith (US) 43. J. J. Smith (US) 44. J. J. Smith (US) 45. J. J. Smith (US) 46. J. J. Smith (US) 47. J. J. Smith (US) 48. 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## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

6.00 **Coelex AM**.  
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Nick Owen. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; plus gardening hints from Alan Titchmarsh, cockney advice from Glynis Christian, and Selina Scott's tour of the Western Isles.

9.00 **Under Sail**. Tom Salmon narrates this tribute to Thames sailing barges (r).

9.15 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**. Sir Robin Day and Donald MacDonnell report on the opening session of the Conference in Brighton. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan (r). 10.50 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Gills. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report, followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**. Journalist Michel Syrett, who has written a book about surviving unemployment, reviews the latest developments within the Youth Training Scheme. 1.45 **Healey Cokey**.

2.00 **Village School**. The first of three programmes about an experiment that saved Ebrington village school from closure.

2.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**. The afternoon session at Brighton. 3.45 **Regional News** (not London).

3.50 **Play School**, presented by Wayne Jackson. 4.10 **Wacky Races** cartoon series (r). 4.20 **Best of the Teacher**. Inter-school quiz competition.

4.35 **Revenge**. The first of a new series begins with the Maskers discovering a dragon in their cellar. 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround**.

5.10 **Star Trek**. The USS Enterprise is powerless to help as Spock and the rest of the crew are attacked by the planet Tarsus II (r). 5.58 **Weather**.

6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 **London Plus**.

6.55 **Pop Quiz**. Phil Collins, Elvis Costello and Huey Lewis. The story of the force's first success in occupied Balkans - the destruction of the railway viaduct across the Gorgopotamos River.

7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show**. Comedy series including, this week, Paul Gambaccini, Nigel Planer and Debbi Bishop.

8.00 **The Invisible Man**. The sixth and final episode of the dramatization of H. G. Wells's classic tale and Kemp, realising that Griffin has been sent mad by his suffering, informs the police of his whereabouts (Cesfai).

8.30 **Butterflies**. The first episode in the series of a collection of domestic comedies by Carla Lane, and Ben is reunited with an old flame (Cesfai).

9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.

9.25 **SOE: Greek Entertainment**. The story of the force's first success in occupied Balkans - the destruction of the railway viaduct across the Gorgopotamos River.

10.25 **Sink or Swim**. Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend, tonight on a clothing expedition (r).

10.55 **Clare Rayner's Casebook**. In the first of a new series the agony aunt talks to three transvestites.

11.18 **News headlines**.

11.40 **Late Night in Concert**. Aswad perform at the Montreux Jazz Festival.

11.50 **Weather**.

## TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.00; news at 8.45 and 9.25; day's anniversaries at 8.51; consumer affairs at 7.14 and 8.43; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop music at 7.54 video report at 8.34; cooking at 9.06. The guests include Bobby Robson.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools: Punctuation** for misadventures. 10.04 **How** are produced. 10.21 **Biography: Active Transport**. 10.38 **The special care** needed for premature babies. 11.02 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 11.15 **A visit to a** supermarket and a covered shopping precinct. 11.32 **A** little girl's first day at school. 11.48 **The work of librarians**.

12.00 **Thomas and Tank Engine and Friends**. Ringo Starr reads two of the Ray Atwell's stories. 12.10 **Rainbow**. Learning with the help of puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan**.

1.00 **News at One**. 1.20 **Thames** news. 1.30 **Shine On Harvey** Moon. A day at the seaside almost ends in tragedy for Harvey and son Stanley (r). 2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chairs another topical discussion between guests. A special edition of 3.00 **Take the High Road**. Drama series about the residents of a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **The Young Doctors**.

4.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Tower**. 4.20 **On Safari** with Christopher Biggins and guests. 4.30 **Adventure of a Lifetime**. Matthew Kelly, John Blashford and six young explorers reach Kamandu on the last stage of their adventure.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**. On the day before his court appearance, Tom gets into trouble at the Woodcock.

5.45 **6.00 Thames news**. 6.20 **Help Vi Taylor** get what can be claimed in the way of Maternity Benefits.

6.30 **Crossroads**. J. Henry Pollard receives a confession from Miranda.

6.55 **Reporting London**. A special edition that examines the growing menace of heroin addiction in the capital - an addiction that is reaching epidemic proportions. A studio discussion includes representatives from the police, education authorities, medicine and the pop world as well as an Irish MP who explains how in Dublin the community is turning on the pushers.

7.30 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity trivia game presented by Michael Parkinson. Lord Blair is asked and abetted by Michael Bentine, Jimmy Cricket and Steve Davis. Una Stubbs boasts support from Debbie Allen, Annette Rice and Tracey Ullman.

8.00 **Film: Any Which Way You Can** (1980) starring Clint Eastwood and Sondra Locke. Comedy drama about the truck driving bare knuckle lighter Phil Beddo who is seen as a potential movie spinner by shady gambler James Beekman (Harry Guardino). Directed by Buddy Van Horn.

10.00 **News at Ten**.

10.30 **A Shred of Evidence**. A documentary about the work of Scotland Yard's forensic scientists (Oracle) (see Choice).

11.00 **Legmen**. A student of journalism disappears after investigating a scandal about a boxer banned from the ring for health reasons.

11.25 **Night Thoughts**.



Yard stabber: A Shred of Evidence (ITV 10.30)

● **A SHRED OF EVIDENCE** (ITV 10.30pm). Thames Television's documentary about the Yard's forensic science experts begins where most other crime investigations leave off. What it means by that is that clues like fingerprints are mentioned only once, and then only in passing. Liz Neeson's gripping film puts out all the forensic science and spares us nothing in the process. I warn you: you will need a strong stomach to continue sitting through some of its natter and bloodier sequences in the pathology laboratory and at the scene of the crime. Long before the end, I was wishing I could view it all with the aid of the forensic pathologist who, in interview, makes the distinction between the shocked bystander who views a body vicariously and the forensic specialist like himself who busies himself with his well-defined function and so insulates himself against the full horror. Two of tonight's case histories, examined in detail, were so widely publicised at the time that it would seem there could not be anything new to say about them. A Shred of Evidence graphically disposes of that theory. We are invited to examine the full ghastliness of the murder of the actor Peter Arne and the way it was eventually linked to the discovery of his killer's body in the Thames. And, for the first time, there is a step-by-step sifting of the evidence that established how Woman Police-constable Yvonne Fletcher met her death at the start of the Libyan embassy siege in London.

● **YES MINISTER** is back (Radio 4, 12.27pm) and very welcome it is too because scripted radio comedy is now at its lowest ebb for years.

These further pages from the annals of the Ministry for Administrative Affairs concern a new hospital with 1,000 empty beds and a staff of 500. Once again, we must applaud the ingenuity displayed by scriptwriters Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn in throwing a bridge between the hospital crisis and the plight of 1,000 Cuban refugees. It is not this, however, that constitutes Messrs Jay's and Lynn's most notable achievement which, as in the past, proves to be the devastatingly logical resolution of a problem that, on the face of it, would appear to defy logical resolution. The original triumvirate of polished actors survives in this new series.

Peter Davalle

No 3: Mozart's Symphony No 28; and Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme. Op 33 (Rostropovich/Berlin Philharmonic).

9.00 **News**.  
9.05 **This Week's Composer**: Martinu. Paces: Adelaide, Paul (C major); (Saracalva, soprano); Two Brigands' Songs (Moravian Teachers' Chorus).

10.00 **Horn Concertos**: Mozart's No 3, K 447 (Brian, soloist; Vivaldi's for two horns in F, RV 539 (Brown/Hill) and Weber's Concertino in E minor, Op 45 (Baumgartner)).

10.40 **Holmes & Liber Cantorum**: Michael Bundy (bassoon) and BBC Singers perform works by Holman and Schubert (Laurie Ann Mearns), and Greg (Jesus Kristus) or copart: (Himmelman).

11.15 **James Walker**: piano recital. Beethoven's Sonata in E minor Op 90; Schubert's Allegretto in C minor, D 915; and Wagner's Prelude to Tristan and Isolde. 12.00 **Music at One**. 12.05 **Sports Desk**. 12.10 **Football**. 12.15 **Music at One**. 12.20 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.25 **The Waltz Kings** (5).

12.30 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.35 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.40 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.45 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.50 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 12.55 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.00 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.05 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.10 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.15 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.20 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.25 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.30 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.35 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.40 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.45 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.50 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 1.55 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.00 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.05 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.10 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.15 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.20 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.25 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.30 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.35 **Classical Radio** (VHF only). 2.40 **Classical Radio** (VHF 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Just over three weeks remain to enter the first editorial awards for the UK computer press, with prizes worth more than £7,000, in recognition of the growing importance of British computer journalism.

A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry will adjudicate. Their aim will be to establish standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. The awards will be made at a dinner at Claridge's.

The five categories and the awards are:

- Computer Journalist of the Year (News): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journalist of the Year (Features): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer photographer of the Year: £1,000 worth of photographic equipment (the photographer's choice) and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.
- Best Designed Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.

The 1984 competition is open to British professional journalists and photographers whose work appears in any UK specialist publication that features technology or computing subjects.

Entries for 1984 must have been published between January 1 and October 31 1984. They may be submitted in two ways. Editors may nominate journalists on their staff, or journalists (including freelancers) may submit entries for themselves, providing the rules and entry procedures are observed.

Entries must be submitted by October 31, 1984. Entry forms, brochures and rules of regulations for the competition can be obtained from:

UK Computer Press Awards organizer,  
Horsley Associates,  
20/22 Craven Road,  
London W2 3PX.

For more information, please contact Roger Payne, Hewlett-Packard on 0344 424898 or Horsley Associates on 01-402 3347.

## Workshop - wiretap worries: Page 38

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

By MATTHEW MAY

## The teacher's disaster: Page 40

A certain amount of hyperbole is talked about British efforts to get computers into the classroom. Computer boffins thump one another on the back and declare that Britain has a more democratic approach than the French, a more intelligent one than the American, that we are in short, leading the world when it comes to computers in education.

There may be some justification for the flag-waving but the hype ignores the real difficulties caused by the speed of change and by the way in which the English and Welsh education system is organized. Microcomputers have been introduced into schools with very little, if any, research having been done on their impact. A report produced for the Economic and Social Research Council calls this "theoretical impoverishment".

Written by Morley Sage, director of the computing service at Southampton University, and David Smith, it says that almost all the activity to date has been characterized by "innovation without research". They add: "A great wealth of expertise has been amassed within the teaching profession, but the bulk of it is not supported by a systematic information base or by any depth of theoretical understanding. It must indeed be observed that this deficiency is not widely recognised within the teaching profession in the United Kingdom, which retains a remarkable pro-

# School reports on the new Mr Chips: can do better

ensity for intellectual luddism".

Harsh words. The authors, whose report *Microcomputers in Education*, called inevitably for more research, argue that the school curriculum is in urgent need of change and that this is exacerbated by the advent of information technology. With computers in the classroom, the argument goes, pupils will have to concentrate on thinking rather than on memorising facts. More attention will therefore have to be paid to the way in which children learn. In their somewhat off-putting jargon the authors argue for a more "process-centred" curriculum.

After studying the North American scene the academics conclude that much impressive research has been carried out there. "A greater awareness of the need for sound models of learning and cognitive processes to support the design and implementation of educational experiences was found in those countries (the US and Canada) than in the United Kingdom, and less tendency on the part of practitioners to dismiss theoretical considerations as irrelevant to classroom practice".

At the same time they were far from impressed with what they called "the productivity" of this American effort. Commenting disapprovingly that the computer had reawakened the programmed learning movement in the US, they say that Americans were more interested in how the computer could be used to improve children's standardized test scores than in exploring how

Programme, for example, would certainly think of themselves as advanced in this way. The ESRC report questions this.

The continuing absence of a theoretical rationale for the design and implementation of IT-based educational materials and learning environments has led to a situation where much currently available courseware is based on naive concepts of the process of learning and the organization of knowledge. For the most part (there are important exceptions), the production of educational materials remains a cottage industry, devoid of an adequate design base.

In stronger language the report adds that Britain cannot afford to spend centuries or even decades groping blindly for the key to effective educational use of computers. It cannot afford it because people must be able to use the new technology properly. But in addition Britain should be capitalising on the export potential of the micro.

Morley Sage makes no secret of his desire to see a major export drive involving the manufacture and sale of software for edu-

## THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges

Education correspondent

the computer could change and improve the way in which children learn.

None of this information will come as much of a surprise to practitioners in the field. Modern technology can be used as easily to turn the clock back as to advance it. The British like to think they are not testing children mindlessly but enabling them to be stretched. The experts writing software for the Microelectronics in Education

cational use. He believes Britain should exploit its impressive educational reputation to produce distance learning materials for, for example, the Third World market. If it does not, the French and Americans will step in.

Underlying his criticism is a major complaint about the organization of the education system whereby responsibility for what is taught and how has rested in practice with the individual teacher in his or her classroom. This has meant it has been difficult to effect change, particularly on any concerted basis.

The Microelectronics in Education Programme, established by the Government to produce software, reflects this devolution, and has gone about its business through a network of regional centres. It maintains that local effort and individual initiative is more important and ultimately more productive than a central programme.

Although this desire for a central initiative is likely to remain a dream, the recommendation for research to study the impact of new technology on the classroom has already borne fruit. The ESRC has agreed to appoint a coordinator whose job will be to stimulate research on the subject.

Microcomputers in Education, by Morley Sage and David J. Smith, £2 from the Social Science Research Council.

## How male chauvinists still rule - not OK

● Celia Kemsley sees male domination lurking among the terminals

A lot of investment is going into an area of information technology because most men, will not, it seems to me, learn to use a keyboard. They are therefore not getting the maximum benefit from a computer so they demand voice recognition.

As a marketing consultant I accept that. What makes my blood boil is the sheer arrogance of the hypothesis.

The male manager has always exploited female labour but such exploitation is now hampering his standard of work and under the guise of releasing women from servile positions, is demanding computer voice recognition.

A computer on the desk and immediately available is a marvellous management tool and one which gives the user the edge over his rivals. I know, I use one. But, of course, I am a woman and can be expected to do my own typing. Will anyone admit that I have a better chance of doing my job well? I can feed my thoughts straight into a computer; they do not have to pass through someone else and I can do it whenever I wish.

We are at such an early stage in the development of information technology that this bolstering of the male ego should not feature. Computers should certainly be made as easy to use as a telephone, by which you do not have to read 10 manuals and learn new skills, but I dispute the amount of effort which is going into voice recognition when the computer is still so primitive. It is like the motor car industry developing the heated rear window before the windscreen wipers: useful, but irrelevant at present.

There is one great drawback to computerization which affects all users. There is no way of storing incoming information, such as documents, letters and telexes. Could someone somewhere direct their energies into document acceptance?

Work is being done but there is little publicity and it seems to be of low priority. Of course, it is so not publicity orientated.

## A magic eye toll for inner city drivers

By Mark Stone

Faced with the world's highest traffic density and at its wit's end with conventional remedies, Hongkong's transport planners have reached into the space age and come up with a unique solution to their problems. They plan to discourage the use of private cars by electronically imposing tolls on motorists who use main roads during peak hours.

Using a system known as Electronic Road Pricing (ERP), all private cars will be fitted with tamper-proof electronic number plates linked to a central computer. Electronic loops will be embedded at various places on busy roads to record and transmit to the computer the registration number, type of car, date and time as each car passes.

The fee for using the road will then be added to the car owner's account and a bill will be sent

out monthly and it is estimated that, at current levels of usage, the system will cost car owners about £27.30 a month.

The cost to the government will be in the region of about £36 million and critics have attacked the plan as a waste of money, but Alan Scott, secretary of transport, says it is the only way to solve Hongkong's chaotic traffic problems. Traffic congestion is a major problem with a traffic density of 270 vehicles a mile.

A spokesman said: "Because nothing like ERP has ever been tried anywhere else, a pilot scheme costing £3.62 million is to be undertaken before the whole scheme gets the go-ahead to start in 1987. Apart from discouraging motorists from congested areas in peak periods, it will be a boon to our police enabling them to locate stolen cars, and vehicles used for committing crimes".

The Hongkong government

has contracted Transpotech Limited, a subsidiary of the British Technology Group, as consulting engineers on the two-year pilot project.

In addition to ERP the colony is to spend millions of Hongkong dollars to introduce the world's most advanced computerised traffic light system.

One of the oldest forms of land transportation in Hongkong is the 80-year-old, clanking and grinding double-deck tramway system carrying 366,000 passengers a day over 19 miles of track. Built of aged oak and marine plywood and aluminium panels, each part of the tram is hand-crafted machine components from the UK, Australia and China.

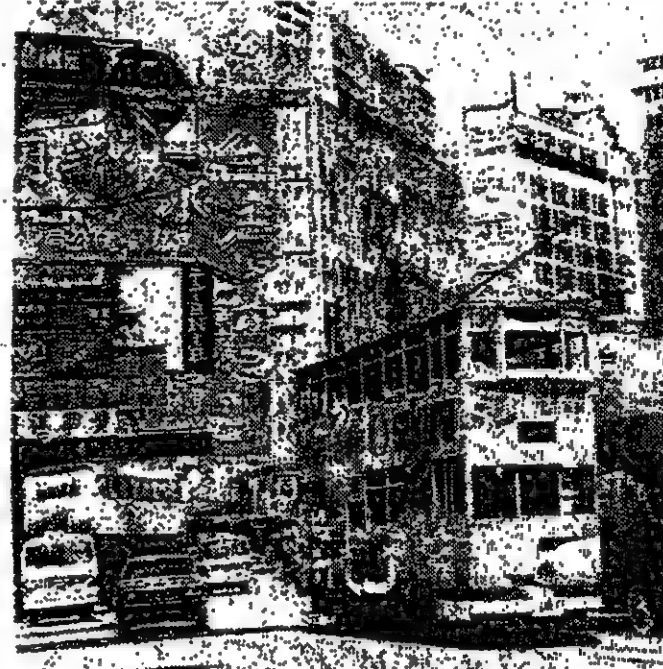
Currently several international consultancies are conducting a series of transportation studies on the future travel demands created by the

vast new towns that are springing up in the New Territories and electronics and computers play a large part in their deliberations, said a transportation spokesman.

The new ERP system won't affect those who travel by the tram, bus or underground train system.

ERP will affect the commuter and the small car owner - the extra £330 a year will "hopefully make them change to other methods of transport", said an official.

This new tax on city motoring comes in addition to the moves of the last two years when the authorities doubled the registration tax for private vehicles, trebled the annual licence fees and raised the duty on petrol. The number of new private car licences dropped by 6 per cent last year compared with a growth of 11 per cent in 1982.



Veterans of the bumpy ride: Hongkong's 80-year-old trams are due for renewal

'...extraordinary value for money' '...one of the most important microcomputers ever'

YOU (Mail on Sunday)

Soft

'...breaks new ground' '...at its price...well nigh impossible to beat' '...ahead of the field'

Personal Computer News

Daily Telegraph

Personal Computing Today

# Now in the shops

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The reviewers agree: the Sinclair QL is in a class of its own. And now it's in the shops. At £399, the QL offers more than three times the usable memory of the same-price BBC Model B. And it's faster than the IBM PC. It offers features that, elsewhere, will cost you £1000 or more. And it comes with one of the best guides to programming ever written. So far over 15,000 QL computers have been sold and delivered. Call into your local stockist - and you'll soon see why!

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## Something of a breakthrough: the new personal memory bank

By David Sanger

New York - In the world of computers, appetites are insatiable. No matter how fast the latest machine, computer users are always looking for one that can halve the time it takes to crunch a football field full of numbers. And no matter how big a computer's internal memory, someone is soon clamouring for more space - to accommodate more data or to run bigger, more complicated programs.

So far these two factors - processing speed and memory size - have distinguished the powers of giant mainframe and minicomputer systems from the personal computers that have taken over the nation's desktops. Now the differences are fading quickly. A few generations of microprocessors, the thinking part of a personal computer, has begun to appear on the market with powers that rival those of much larger machines. Those chips are, in turn, making it possible for computer researchers to begin to crack the memory barrier, primarily by making new use of a 20-year-old technology called Virtual Memory.

Virtual Memory can be envisioned as a process of electronic sleight of hand. It creates a kind of mirage, one that fools a computer into thinking that it has far more memory capacity than it does. In reality, with a combination of hardware and ingenious programming, Virtual Memory systems change the way a computer defines the dimensions of its own internal memory. The result is that the computer can swallow the whole - the personal computer can run giant-size programs that already provide hearty fare for minis and mainframes.

The possibilities are tremendous, reports Tom McConnell, computer systems manager of the engineering centre of Mellon Institute, a division of Carnegie-Mellon University. Until recently, Virtual Memory technology has been enormously expensive but these days we are talking about spending \$1,000 for a set of chips far more powerful than were used on the onboard computers on the Apollo spacecraft that went to the moon.

Virtual Memory is essentially a method of overcoming the limitations of a computer's hardware. Ordinarily, computer programs and other data are stored permanently in a mass storage device, such as a disc drive. But to begin using that information - to run an electronic spreadsheet, for example - an individual must instruct the machine to feed the program from the disc drive into the computer's internal memory. Only when the program resides in the internal memory does it become useful.

Of course, a computer cannot deal with a program that is bigger than its own memory space. For personal computer users, that hardly posed a problem three years ago, since scarcely a single commercial program was bigger than 64,000 bytes, or characters. But the most popular programs now take up a quarter of a million characters or more, and programmers are itching to write far more powerful, easier-to-use software that could take up several million bytes.

Adding more memory is

feasible, but expensive. The Virtual Memory system circumvents the need for more memory by eliminating the distinction between the computer's internal memory and the disc drive. The way to envision it is to think about a big program cut up into a bunch of little segments. The computer looks for what segment it needs at any given time and puts it into memory, usually swapping it for another segment of that program that it no longer needs. Thus, the computer sees its disc drive as an extension of its own memory.

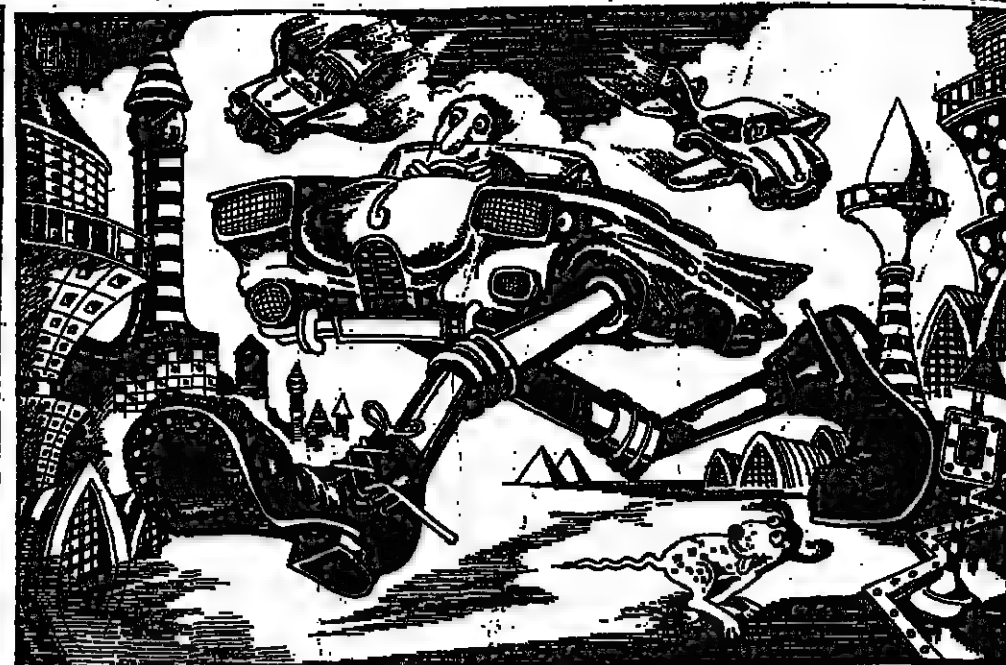
The concept goes back to the 1960s, when Honeywell, IBM, and other manufacturers first sought to overcome the limits of their own mainframes. It first became popular in 1972, when IBM incorporated it in its System-370.

Already, some microcomputer systems, although usually the more expensive ones, make use of the technique. A version of the System-370 Virtual Memory design can run on the IBM PC XT-370, which links the personal computer to big blues bigger machines. And the

Digital Equipment Corporation's Microvax, for example, runs a Virtual Memory system nearly identical to the type designed for the larger Vax minicomputers.

But there are trade-offs. The big one is speed - the Microvax runs at about 30 per cent of the speed of the bigger system, said Stephen Jakkis, a digital official, adding: "But then again it costs \$10,000, not \$100,000. Most of the problems have to do with a bottleneck in the transfer of information."

While Motorola, Intel and National Semiconductor are all now deeply engaged in what the industry calls specmanship - making claims about superior specifications of the Virtual Memory features incorporated in their newest 32-bit chips - some microcomputer makers are more cautious. IBM, for example, was expected by some to announce a Virtual Memory system for its new personal computer the "AT" the end of September but surprised the industry by announcing a series of business application programs instead.



## A game that could sweep away the dinosaur

By Chris Naylor

My own run of the pastology game takes me back, initially, to 1965 when I first set eyes on my first computer, an Elliot 903.

It was a large beast, about the size of a substantial desk. It had, if memory serves me correctly, 16k of main memory and its input was on paper tape. The price was rumoured to be around £25,000 and, it was said, it was so advanced that the TSR2 relied on onboard versions of this beast to control its revolutionary, world-beating terrain-following radar (into, as it turned out, oblivion, but that is beside the point).

What is to the point is that the first task I was shown which this monster could perform was to print out automatically the numbers one to 20 by using a wonderfully simple piece of program code called FOR...

NEXT Loop. For the language this machine used was Algol 60 (invented in 1960) and which, if shown to today's schoolchildren, would be instantly recognisable as a kind of structured Basic. In fact, in the world of computer developments there may be a FOR but there appears, as yet, to be no NEXT and, as every schoolboy knows, under those circumstances progress grinds to a rapid halt.

Today's micros are without doubt bigger, faster, cheaper and easier to use than those machines of nearly 20 years ago but, inside their sleek cases, what has really changed? Cassette tape has replaced paper tape, floppy discs have replaced hard discs, chips have replaced transistors - but the same Von Neumann architecture remains and, with it, the very principles on which these machines operate. And there is, good reason for remaining - simply because we know it and understand it and it works.

But play futurology and all of this will be swept away as radical new architectures replace forever the Von Neumann dinosaur. The fifth generation machines will see to that. Or it will if nobody plays pastology. For the pastologists, searching their memories, are still trying to find the second, third and fourth generation machines. True, there were machines described in such terms - but they referred to changes in the technology used to implement the Von Neumann architecture - from valves, through transistors, through integrated circuits, to LSI and VLSI. But at no stage did the machine do anything that was conceptually different from what it had done before.

Instead, what has happened is that the machines have been gradually, and sometimes rapidly, developed in such a way that the technology used in their construction has enabled the most to be made out of existing theories. They have enabled us to squeeze the last drop in practice out of what was already known in theory and the possibility now exists that we are coming up against the end stops of current theory.

This may seem a pessimistic view but it isn't meant to be, because new theories will always appear and progress will always be made. It is just that, for the time being, the technology has moved so fast that it has taken up the slack that normally exists between theory and practice and, if you doubt that the end stops are not in sight, ask yourself why competition is so intense between rival micro firms: if there were a new unused theory, lying around to be implemented the machines that appear on the market would not bear such a striking similarity to each other. They would not be the same machines in different boxes but genuinely new machines which could perform tasks which were in principle impossible in earlier times.

Without detracting one iota from the computer's potential it may be possible that it awaits the same fate as the horseless carriage - neither extinction nor revolution but, merely and increasingly usefully, better versions of the same.

## Plans to provide a standard Basic

By Iain Dawson

For several years, Basic has been the dominant programming language for microcomputers, despite a number of glaring deficiencies. Prominent among these is the number of different dialects in existence. A program written in one computer's variety of Basic is highly unlikely to run on a different manufacturer's system.

The latest in a long line of companies hoping to impose a standard version on this disorderly market is True Basic, an association of the two creators of the original Basic, John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz.

Buy a personal computer and Basic is almost certain to be thrown in. The language is popular with computer makers because of its superficial resemblance to English, but this popularity has brought about one of its biggest limitations. Each manufacturer who has jumped on to the microcomputer bandwagon has put a slightly different version of Basic on to his machine to cater for its particular idiosyncracies. The unique feature of True Basic (the product is confusingly named after the com-

pany) is that it allows programs written in it to be transported from machine to machine without alteration of the code.

The primary difficulty in trying to produce a standard language for computers of different hardware specifications is that each machine has its own way of generating graphics.

Some machines can draw in two colours, some in sixteen, and each can display a different degree of detail on the screen. True Basic has tackled the problem by giving the compiler the ability to scale graphics to fit the display characteristics of whatever machine it is running on.

The first computer to boast the option of True Basic should be the IBM PC, when the language comes to this country in late November.

A likely target for sales is the higher education market. Computers powerful enough to meet True Basic's demands are far from cheap, typically costing between £1,000 and £2,000, so the grip of BBC Basic in the lower echelons of the education system is unlikely to be weakened.

## Software - tailor-made for the trade

By Alastair Guild

The National Computer Centre is soon to launch a scheme to help the computer industry tailor software to the requirements of individual trade associations. The centre is seeking trade and Nedo collaboration for the project which has already been the subject of an intensive government funded feasibility study.

"There are many packages on offer, but an individual retailer, wholesaler, or distributor has no means of assessing whether they meet his own requirements," explains Mr John Eary, a senior consultant with the NCC. "Most trade associations do not have that level of computer expertise either, and

few have taken the lead by having systems for software specially designed and available for their members."

The NCC proposes that a panel, made up of representatives from any trade association and external consultants, will identify the essential software houses to recommend products which meet those requirements.

Some software products may already be suitable, but, if not, the panel may help software houses understand the requirements and make the appropriate program adjustment. Software houses could benefit from grants of up to 25 per cent from the Software Product Scheme in the development of suitable programs.

Individual trade association members will then use products specified by the panel. Software will be monitored and, if successful, will be endorsed by the association for use by members.

"This will clearly give considerable marketing advantage to any software house with an endorsement," says Mr Eary.

NCC plans to run two pilot trials of the scheme at a cost of £25,000. It hopes that the large High Street retailers which have already spent heavily in hardware and software, will share their experiences with the panel. The smaller chains which may have invested in computer technology some years ago may need advice on how to

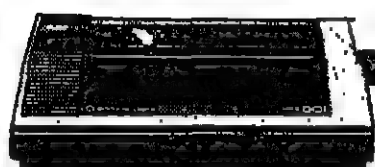
change say from a centralised minibus system to one which is micro-based.

"The scheme most obviously applies to the small retailer," says Mr Eary.

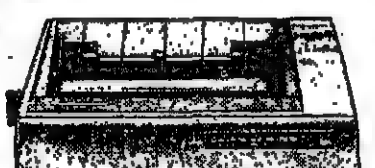
Mr Eary would like to see retailers from each trade association devise their own coding scheme, similar to that adopted by the National Pharmaceutical Association. The panel could also advise trade associations on how to develop a central database providing up to date commercial and technical information for retailers. This could be provided either in the form of a floppy disc dispatched to the retailer or via a link up using a Prestel terminal.

# Are you only using 1/10th of your brain?

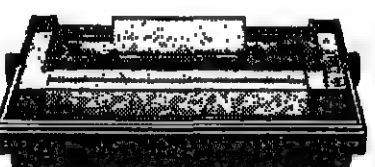
1. COMMODORE MPS500  
Dot matrix printer: £230.00.  
Tractor feed. Print speed:  
50 characters per second.



2. COMMODORE MPS502  
Dot matrix printer: £345.00.  
Friction feed for standard  
paper. Print speed:  
60 characters per second.



3. COMMODORE DB51001  
Daisy wheel printer: £359.99.  
Letter quality print on  
all types of paper. Print speed:  
18 characters per second.



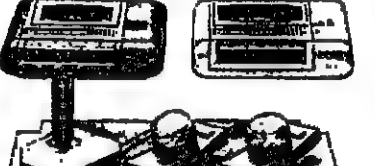
4. COMMODORE 3520  
Printer/plotter: £169.99. For  
charts and graphs. Print speed:  
14 characters per second.



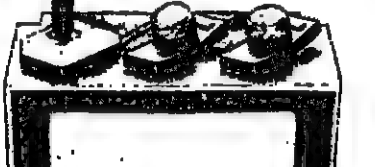
5. COMMODORE 1541  
Disk drive: £229.00.  
170K memory 5 1/4" diskette.



6. COMMODORE 1531  
Cassette unit: £44.95.  
For Commodore 16 and  
Commodore plus-4.



7. COMMODORE 1530  
£44.95. For Commodore 64.



8. COMMODORE 1701  
Colour monitor: £239.00.



9. JOYSTICKS  
Prices from £7.50.

10. PAINTERS 1613.501



To play only games on a Commodore computer is like asking Albert Einstein to work out the square root of four.

The computer's brain barely ticks over.

To really stretch it, you need more interesting software programs. For example, interactive education, record keeping, word processing or stimulating adventure games.

And for these kinds of programs you need peripherals.

Like a Commodore disk drive, a really fast storage and retrieval system with a vast memory.

Or a Commodore cassette unit, the inexpensive way of loading and storing programs.

For those who like the idea of text

and graphics being more alive and having greater clarity than on a TV, there's the Commodore colour monitor.

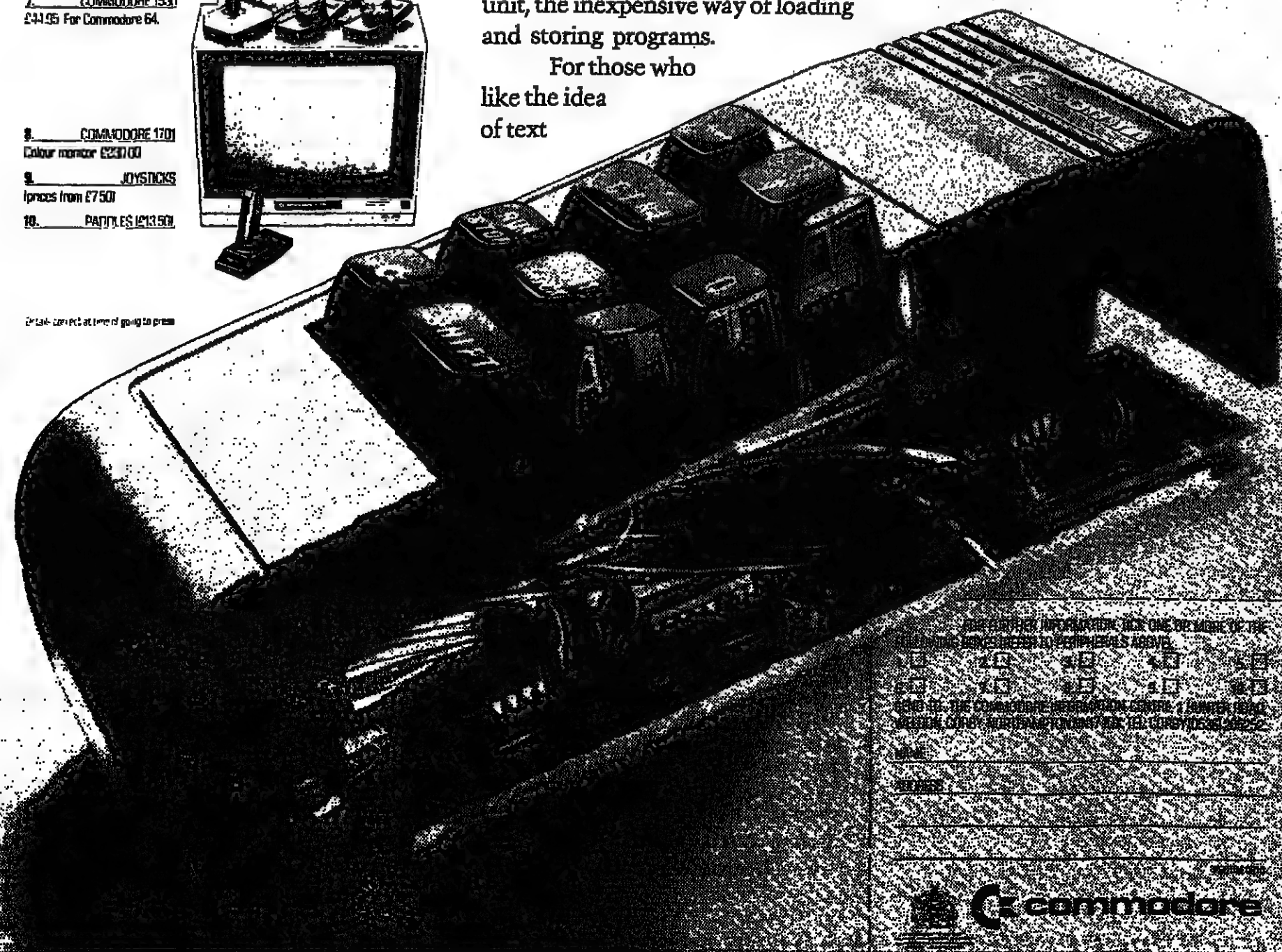
And for hard copy, there are our three printers and also a printer plotter.

These will preserve on paper in colour, black and white, chart form, graphs or text, the fruits of all your labour.

Finally, in order to make games playing more exciting, there are our joysticks and paddles.

So use your brain.

And make sure you use all of your computer's brain.



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## People/Jim Thornton

## New tech with a traditional approach

By Roger Woolnough

When City of London builders Ashby & Horner turned to computers, it may have seemed like the end of a traditional way of life stretching back to the eighteenth century. The reverse was true. Jim Thornton persuaded his co-directors that it was only by using computers that the company could preserve the quality of workmanship on which it prides itself.

"We want to hold on to the traditional values," Mr Thornton explained. "But we are being squeezed by low margins. We started to ask whether there was anything the computer could do to help us."

After only a few months, Thornton is convinced that it can. "Before, everything was bit seat-of-the-pants," he said. "Now we can see where our priorities are and whether we are succeeding or failing."

But introducing computers to Ashby & Horner was no easy task. The company was founded around the time of the Great Fire, and formally established in 1740. The board had to be persuaded that tradition could be combined with high technology. "Most of them had been in the business a long time," Mr Thornton said wryly.

Much of the company's work is in the City, where it specializes in the restoration of fine buildings. Severe problems had been caused by the recession. The building trade had become "a bit of a mess," in which business is won by a low initial price, only to be bumped up by additional claims so as to make a profit.



Assessing priorities with computerization: Jim (left) and Denis Thornton, and Anthony Harvey

"This goes against all that Ashby & Horner wants to stand for," Mr Thornton commented. "We have a reputation for quality, but our price is the market price. We must give good value for money."

This is where computers play a part. They started to creep into the company a couple of years ago, but by individual initiative rather than deliberate policy.

Anthony Harvey, the group financial director, was so convinced of the need for the technology that he spent his own money on an Osborne to show what could be done. The group marketing manager, Dennis Thornton, was another believer. He persuaded the company to invest in a word

processor. Mr Thornton said: "Within six months they all wanted one." He and his two fellow enthusiasts pointed out that for the same money it was possible to buy a microcomputer, which could do more. It took 12 months for their view to be accepted.

Basically, the scheme that was eventually adopted uses the

Hornet software from Claremont Controls to monitor progress, and manages budgets with the ICL Mentor package and Sorcim's SuperCalc spreadsheet.

The aim is to determine such things as lead-in times, delivery times for the material, the time required to get quotations before placing an order, any detailed drawings needed and a

reasonable time for them to be approved by the architect.

Jim Thornton's fears about possible lack of cooperation from people on site were ill-founded.

And he believes that there is much more benefit to come in the future. "Now that we have shown what can be done, we are looking at wider uses of computing," he says.

## Lawyers losing that wig-and-quill image

By Alastair Guld

The average advocate practising at the Scottish Bar waits for a year for payment. Junior counsel may have to wait even longer. Such delays, caused almost entirely by the complex procedures for collection of fees, should soon be a thing of the past.

There are 180,000 cases in the Scottish courts at present and 180 practising advocates. The size of the Bar has doubled in the last 10 years. The difficulties in keeping track of which counsel is due how much for what work has already overloaded the advocates' first computer, a dital PDP 11 34 installed in 1981. Consideration is now being given to the installation of a Digital Equipment VAX by the end of 1984 to combat the growing congestion.

In England, each chamber looks after such management problems for its own members. Since its foundation in 1532, the Faculty of Advocates has worked for the interests of the entire Scottish Bar. Faculty Services was formed in 1971 to provide secretarial, management and accounting services on a commercial basis.

"The complexities of fee collection," Mr John Macpherson, the company's chief executive, "make the software for the advocates' system quite different from the standard commercial invoicing and debt collection programs."

"We never know, for example, how far a case is going

in the courts and therefore when all the fees concerned are rendered and due. In addition, different counsel may be involved in the case on its passage through the courts."

There is also an enormous range of cases before the courts. Some may be legally aided, some not. Fees may be payable when rendered or, by agreement, deferred until the case is completed.

And, because there can be 20 or 30 different stages, it is not always obvious when conclusion is reached and the solicitor should be settling. The whole matter may lie dormant indefinitely if the instructing solicitor does not take positive steps to settle the fee note when he receives it.

Some cases entered the courts in the mid-1970s and are still current. The basis of fees rapidly loses meaning after that length of time.

It is now being proposed that each solicitor will receive monthly computer-printed listings of cases where fees are payable immediately. Cases will be automatically broken down according to whether they are legally aided or not, speculative or not. The printout, which will also indicate how long an account has been overdue, will be produced in duplicate. This will enable the solicitor to add his comments on the progress of settlement.

It should take no longer than three months from the date that fees become payable for a solicitor to obtain reimbursement

from a client and settle, explains Mr Macpherson. After this, an account will become overdue and subject to increasingly forceful reminders culminating in an automatic reference to the Fees Panel after a further three months.

When a case has lain dormant, say for a year, the computer will automatically provide details on that case, possible in the form of a letter to the instructing solicitor. Where a case has been going on for a long time, the new systems will help in the collection of interim payment of fees.

The automated process should remove the need for advocates to maintain their own surveillance of outstanding fees or to ask for action in pursuit of slow payers.

Several solicitors have requested "look-up" access to the advocates' computer via the telephone lines. This would help solicitors keep their clients up to date with the progress and costs of a case. "All must agree conditions of access," Mr Macpherson commented. "We must also be careful about on-line access which take up considerable computer time."

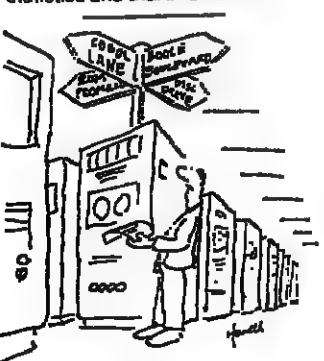
There is the possibility that on-line access will be made available to advocates with their own computer terminals. Advocates use computers at present to keep their own credit control, developing and to see how profitable different elements of their practice are.

## Insurance for micro repairs

A safety-net for owners of all home micros is being offered by the newly launched Micro Repair Club. Offering a repair-guarantee package, which will give service when the normal period of warranty expires, the insurance element is being underwritten by Domestic and General Insurance, and the servicing is being undertaken by the Thorn EMI company, Computeraid, who are using the contract to take up the slack in their workshops. Although the insurance, costing £25 per annum, only covers the computer console for faults, the club claims that it will look favourably on owners of machines that include peripherals such as plotters, printers, tapes and disc drives, very necessary with the increasing number of machines in the sub-£500 market supplied with built-in hardware. In addition to the domestic user, a special deal for educational establishments is available, with the normal £25 for the first machine, and subsequent payments of £20 for additional machines.

## Nevada network

Nevada is to become the first state in the US to computerize its entire judicial system. A state-wide network of micro computer systems is being installed which will include more than 120 civil and criminal courts, and the State Supreme Court. Due to be completed in 1988, the network will be essentially a case-management system that will eliminate manual filing and thereby greatly reduce the cost of record keeping and retrieval. A pilot system already in use records each case and helps track relevant documents, court hearings and even individuals. Nevada court administrators say it quickly answers 90 per cent of all questions about any particular case, and allows instant call-up of statistics and trial information.



## Trace of Japan

After a recent report here that a Brazilian telecommunications engineer had invented a device to catch telephone cranks, writes Mark Stone, Mitaka City, a suburb near Tokyo, is to use the same methods for catching obscene phone callers, kidnappers and blackmailers. The caller's number will be displayed on the victim's telephone which will also have a button to allow the recipient of the call to hail the police while the conversation is still continuing. Five hundred people in Mitaka City have been chosen as guinea pigs for a pilot testing of the equipment from the end of October.

Another "wonder" from the Japanese is a phone linked to a sketch-pad on which anything one writes comes out at the other end aimed at businessmen and housewives doing shopping from their homes. A telephone spokesman explained: "The base of these phones is the widespread switch from conventional analogue telephone transmission to the more complex digital signals. These signals will be carrier of the people in Mitaka City, using a newly-developed device to convert them from analogue form. Business subscribers will have the new optical fibres whose narrow threads can carry much more traffic than any copper wire."

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

## Executive computing

Griffith School of Management are launching a computing course which will not tell students a thing about computers. Entitled "Microcomputing for Executives", it will be a business course aimed at senior management who see the computer as another business tool and want to know what it can do to aid the performance of their organisations' executives. According to Chris Edwards, Professor of Management Information Systems at Griffith, the course will provide management with a practical assessment of the way in which personal computers impact the operations of management, and the benefits they can bring.

## Keep out

Software sciences has been awarded a sub-contract by Rascal Decca Marine Radar to design and implement software for a radar surveillance system for the Ministry of Defence test firing range at Shoeburyness. The software will enable radar operators to monitor the movement of vessels on colour displays with automatic aids. In order to warn range users that a vessel has strayed into the range area, it will automatically warn operators long before a ship enters the danger zone, so that information can be passed to firing range officer who then will instruct the guns to stop firing.

## Helping out the birds

Computing has come to the aid of the birds. The British Trust for Ornithology, with the help of a grant from the Nature Conservancy Council, has purchased a mini computer, for storing and analysing its data on British birds, work which the trust has been engaged in for more than 50 years. In its bird-ringing scheme, for example, the machine analyses data from the 750,000 or so wild birds the BTO rings each year, and from the rings that are found and returned to the Trust from all over the world. Parameters such as elapsed time from date ringed, distance and direction moved, are calculated and analysed. Rings and ring finders are kept informed of the machine's findings. Other data entered into the computer includes the totals of birds such as waders which use Britain's estuaries. Monthly counts from BTO members throughout the country are analysed to investigate both the lives of the birds and the importance of conservation in the various estuary areas.

## UK events

Computer Graphics FX Exhibitions, Wembley, London, today to Thursday  
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 15-18  
London Business Equipment Exhibition, Earl's Court, London, October 23-28  
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28  
Home Tech '84 Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 25-29  
Computer Security Conference & Exhibition, Conference Centre, Nottingham, October 29-30  
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1  
Personal Computer Fair, Town Hall, Bournemouth, October 30-November 1

## Overseas events

Computer Exhibition, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 24-27  
COMDEX/Europe, Amsterdam, Holland, October 29-November 1  
SE Asian Personal Computer, Singapore, October 29-November 2  
Exhibition & Conference PerComAsia Computer Conference & Exhibition, Mini/Micro West, Anaheim, US, October 30-November 2  
Compiled by Personal Computer News



## Most software companies assume you look like this.

There are plenty of software packages around to help control businesses.

Most of them do some of the things you require very well indeed.

The trouble is, different discs for different jobs can be rather a handful.

You need one for word processing, then another to display spreadsheets.

One for database, and another for graphics, and so on.

Each with its own set of commands.

Lotus Symphony does it all on one disc. Single handedly you can do sales forecasts, ad-

just profitability, juggle with inflation, then put the answers in a letter and send it to addresses taken from the database.

And if you don't like figures, it will turn them into bar charts, pie charts and half a dozen other charts. All in glorious colour.

Window management lets you put all the functions on screen together. A change in one window can simultaneously take place in another; you can zoom in and out and even shuffle the windows around.

What is more, with add-in applications, Symphony can grow with you, so there are no limits to its uses.

If, however, your needs are simpler, you can choose Lotus 1-2-3. It handles most office requirements (spreadsheets, graphics and database) on, of course, one disc.

Because one thing Lotus always assumes, is that you only have one pair of hands.

For further information on Symphony and Lotus 1-2-3 (still the biggest selling software package in the world) call Lotus.

Teledata on 01-260 0200. Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony.



## Weeding out puts TOPS back in favour

Depending on whose expert view you heard last year, you will either believe that computer programming is a career with a terrific future or you will be worried that programming, as a discrete profession, will shortly disappear. Whatever your perspective, however, it is clear that there is an immediate shortage of programmers which the Manpower Services Commission in particular is attempting to remedy.

Following several years of 'free-for-all' in the training field, the MSC is currently trying to establish a degree of order both for programmer training in general and for its own TOPS courses.

A report published at the end of September ('Selection and Training of Computer Personnel') No 18 in the Research and Development series from MSC highlighted the importance of 'the provision of formalised and systematic training procedures and standards' across courses of all kinds.

Meanwhile, earlier this year, the MSC had already announced that it would be introducing standardization to its own programming, business computing and systems analysis training.

The background to both moves is the hasty and disorganized way in which computer training has been conducted in Britain in recent years because of the urgent need to produce quickly large numbers of programmers. The MSC, not for the first time, had been putting the emphasis on quantity rather than quality.

### JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

most important was the development of 'nationally agreed cores of training rounded off with additional optional modules (so that) ... all TOPS trainees have undergone training to a national standard, while at the same time allowing providers of training to adapt their courses to local labour market needs'.

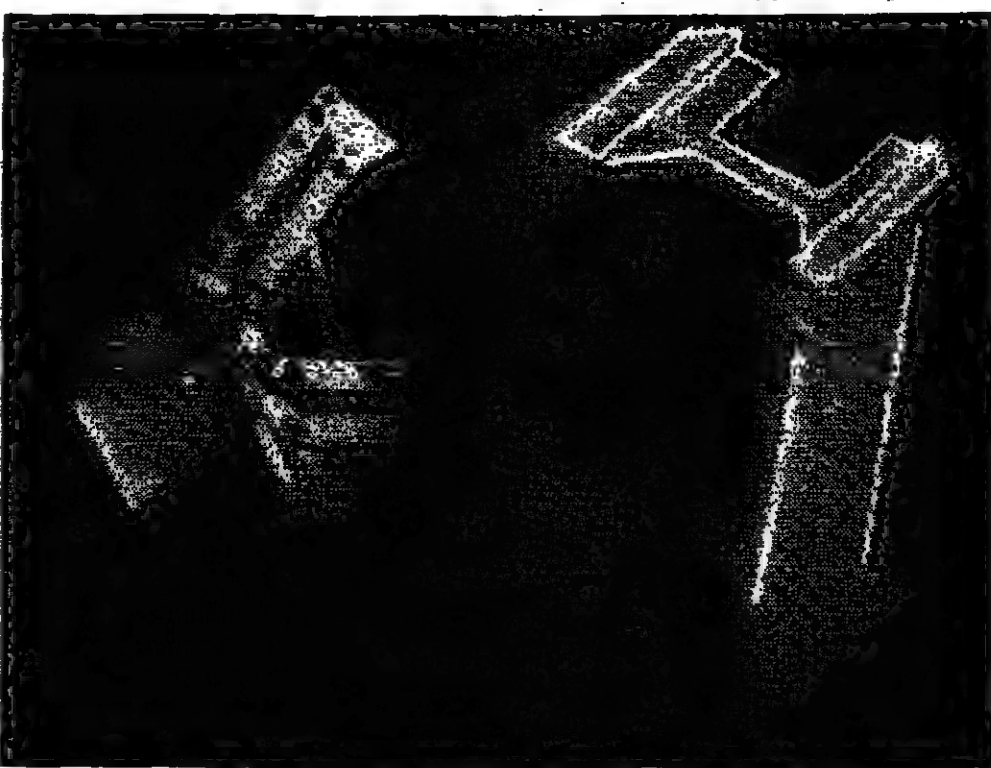
What has now happened, in effect, is that some of the courses provided by 'good trainers' have provided models which must be followed in future by all the organizations which MSC contracts to provide computer training.

According to John Collins, the head of the MSC's computer training section, this new tougher policy is already showing benefits. "We've weeded out some of the weaker TOPS courses," said Collins, "and we're now being very careful with whom we do business. It's our area staff who have most of the responsibility for judging the quality of schemes and they are now better briefed to do this."

Another key development is the introduction of better, more rigorous selection methods. In particular great emphasis is now being laid on the possession of appropriate social skills. The work of systems analysts, for example, in dealing with "client" departments requires an ability to work effectively with a range of people. But, as John Collins said, "We can't teach people social as well as computing skills, so they really need to bring these with them at the start of the course. The important thing, therefore, is to build in an assessment of these."

Already the signs are that the more demanding regime and quality control of courses by MSC is creating a better image for TOPS around the industry. According to Stephanie Twigg of PA: "There are a number of employers I came across who are favourably disposed towards TOPS - in fact some clients actually reserve blocks of vacancies for TOPS trainees."

"Although no former TOPS trainee so far has reached the executive level jobs which I personally deal with I imagine that they will start coming through soon."



Silma's vision processor has identified the position of a silicon-wafer carrier and has drawn white lines on the screen where it thinks it is, ready for the robot arm to pick it up

## Poor management giving word-processing a bad name

By Caroline Blaazer

Word-processing installations increased in the UK in 1982-83 by about 80 per cent. A recent estimate shows that half of the users are bitterly disappointed with the way their equipment is performing. Word-processing has long since graduated from the tiny-memory typewriter to a full-size, computer-based power typing system, complete with promises that secretarial staff numbers could be reduced by half. At best, staffing levels could be retained, with increased work output. Yet last December, one of the office equipment 'monthlies' urged managers to seek increased secretarial productivity of 400 per cent.

Much can be put down to gullibility and mismanagement. Where word processing is centralized, supervisors struggle to get results from unsuitable equipment and half-trained operators.

Equipment is often bought on price alone, by managers who do not realize how little they know about the secretarial function, and know even less about the word-processing medium they are buying to supplement or replace it.

### Cost reductions

Of total office costs, 70 per cent can be put down to managerial costs, 30 per cent to clerical/secretarial. Most secretaries spend 25 per cent of their working time at the keyboard, and of this only half may be suited to word processing: the rest is labels, one-line memos, envelopes, leaving a minute percentage to be automated. Yet managers are extremely surprised when their word processor does not produce dramatic and immediate cost reductions.

With few exceptions, the training given by dealers is mediocre to terrible. I-Want-My-Money-Back. Trainers are often sales executives drafted into training. Many give trainees a cassette-tape and leave them to get on with it. After about 2½ days, the trainee operators return to their offices. There, waiting with anticipation and a pile of accumulated work, sit their bosses. The trainees are by this time in possession of a bare description of every single function the word processor can offer. Nervously, they hope they will remember how to switch it on.

The problem is that when the dealers said that secretaries and typists could learn in half an hour, the managers believed them. The average time for an operator to feel comfortable with the medium is three to six months.

Draft reports are usually presented in double spacing, but some authors insist on seeing their work as it will look in its final form, which is quite unnecessary and involves extra operator time deciphering the amendments from the single spacing. One author, after seeing a letter in its final version wrote: "This is now ready for printing" right across the text.

Despite word processing's facility for correcting the same mistake throughout the document, some authors go right through the text themselves, altering the mistakes manually before returning the material to the operator.

Text to be processed still needs to be typed in just as it always did on a typewriter, and the inputting stage is very little

faster - 10 words a minute faster approximately (70 wpm). 75 to 80 per cent of all activity is at the keyboards, unputting or editing text. Many people have forgotten this vital stage.

Daisy wheel printers are very quick: 45 characters a second under ideal conditions. In practice, it takes an average of 40 to 50 seconds to print an page of A4. Printing with a word processor is not like photocopying, popular views notwithstanding. One supervisor was asked to print out a 2,000-page report by this afternoon - a three day job and more if the text involved emboldening, underlining or a change of type-face. WP does have its limitations.

Authors often complain that their work takes longer to do than in the past, yet their work arrives at the typing centre with incomplete, ambiguous and illegible instructions.

Delegates attending The Industrial Society's courses for word-processing supervisors regularly use the phrase "working supervisor" to describe a senior operator who has been given responsibility to word process, but not the time to manage the work, cajole the users and train the operators.

It is sobering to reflect that about 75 per cent of all work presented for word processing arrives in manuscript - we have not come that far since Chaucer. The author is leader of the information technology unit of the Industrial Society.

## Another step towards 3-D computer vision

By Rory Johnston

The age-old problem of how to give computers vision has been solved substantially by the launch this autumn of a genuinely three-dimensional image recognition system. Silma Inc., based in Silicon Valley, California, has installed the first of a range of systems for recognizing mechanical parts by looking at a scene three-dimensionally, rather than in silhouette as has been done up to now.

Computer vision is an extremely difficult task, mainly because any real-life scene is very complicated and unpredictable. Attempts to analyze a scene (from a television picture) simply by plodding through point by point and trying to make sense of what is there by "brute force" take far too long and quickly become impractical.

Even if the computer has an idea what it is looking for, the range of possible positions in the scene and orientations of the object, to say nothing of the camera and variations in lighting, are numberless.

Work in this field mainly involves trying to spot mechanical parts on conveyor belts. Up to now systems have worked usually by sensing the outline alone of the object, which means that it can only be lying flat.

To solve this problem, the Silma researchers, mainly Artificial Intelligence scientists from nearby Stanford University, have employed the techniques of "solid modelling". A mathematical description of the object in three dimensions is held inside the computer. The vision processor then seeks out edges in the scene being inspected, and continually tries to fit them to the model, irrespective of orientation.

It constructs trees of possibilities, and has various tricks to help it realize when it is on a losing track.

When the machine thinks it has found the object, it displays the edges for the model on top of the TV image, as in the photograph. With the exact position determined, it is easy to direct a robot arm to pick the object up.

Silma's first operational system has just been delivered to Boeing Aircraft, who are using it to get engine cowlings in exactly the right place for tacking. Semiconductor companies are especially interested in the technique, as it could enable them to stuff clean rooms with people. Picking parts out of bins is another application for which three-dimensional working is essential.

An elaborate special-purpose "program" has to be built in the machine to look for each object to be recognized. Also, at present the object is constrained quite a lot in where it can be in the scene. These are limitations that will relax as development continues.

The Silma vision system runs on an IBM 9000 supermini, and a basic configuration costs around \$20,000. Silma also has an Apollo-based product for industrial robots. This involves modelling the dynamic characteristics of the robot arm to make sure it can do the intended job, and finding out how fast it will be able to go.

A special language called SILL, based on Lisp, has been developed as a foundation for all Silma's work.

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British manufacture - Chinese characters: a cross-cultural triumph

## Lecturer puts Chinese on screen

By Jan Collie

A British program, which produces Chinese characters on a terminal screen in response to a typed alphabet, made its debut at the Hong Kong Computer Exhibition last month.

Produced by the London-based software house, Sindex, the program was devised by Dr Paul Thompson, a lecturer at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, in collaboration with the computing consultancy, Imperial Software Technology.

"The official romanized version of Mandarin Chinese, which is called 'Pinyin', is typed into the computer using a conventional 26-letter keyboard," Dr Thompson explains. "Characters from the com-

puter's 7,000-character set then appear on the screen.

"Because Chinese builds its words out of very few syllables, on this size font, the ambiguity ratio between one-syllable words is about 1:25. However, since modern Chinese consists mainly of two syllable words, that ratio drops to less than 1:2."

"If the wrong characters appear in response to the word typed in, a window of possible alternatives can be called onto the screen and the cursor used to pick out the right one, which will then be slotted into the text," he adds.

If the computer operator wants to use a word which isn't in the computer's font, Sindex's

program can be used to produce a 20x20 matrix on the screen on which the cursor can be manoeuvred to construct a picture of the character required. This can then be fed into the machine's memory bank along with its romanized version.

Sindex believes its system, which will be marketed by the hardware manufacturers in China, is the only one for the Chinese language for which computer operators need no specialized skills apart from being literate.

And for those Mandarin-speaking operators who know their characters but cannot read Pinyin, Sindex have a special teaching programme to help them learn the romanized script.

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## The £14m plan to speed up PAYE

By Frank Brown

Between now and the end of 1985, an average of one Inland Revenue district office a day will be connected to British Telecom's national digital network, as part of the plan to modernize Pay As You Earn operations.

The network, which itself is continually being expanded, is the backbone of the computerization of PAYE (COP) project by the Inland Revenue.

By the end of 1985, nearly 800 telecommunications circuits dedicated to PAYE operations, will provide direct computer-to-computer and computer-to-district office links between 600 district tax offices, 11 regional processing centres, a national development centre at Telford, and other Inland Revenue mainframe computers around the country.

The next regional centre to be linked - Peterborough - will join the network in January 1985, with the others following at nine-weekly intervals.

According to British Telecom, its digital services give the Inland Revenue top-level security of data transmission, as well as transmission rates of up to 48,000 bits per second between processing centres. They can carry speech and data at the same time and allow calls to be routed through alternative channels if a circuit fails.

Digital transmission, the use of rapid on-off pulses, is cheaper, faster and more efficient than conventional analogue transmission.

The entire COP package, for example, will cost £14m over the next 13 years - the Inland Revenue's accounting period - compared with £21m for a comparable analogue system over the same period.

## Wire taps: why they could be a problem for your system

● This week Workshop looks at the threat to computer systems from wire tapping, the problems of changing tasks on a micro, electronic services for high quality reports, the power of personal computers, the validity of spreadsheet forecasts and the storage life of magnetic tape.

Question: In checking on the security of our computer systems I have been advised to regard "wire-tapping" as a serious threat and I am wondering if the risk of this happening here in the UK is very high or very low. Am I being scared into examining an unlikely event?

Answer: There is hard evidence that wire-taps have been used in the UK to achieve successful frauds. However, the whole purpose of a security check is to place a set of business practices in as complete a context as is possible. Does your organisation do large deals at short notice which can be instigated by a series of telephone calls? If so then you may well be at risk. Longer term risks of fixed wire-taps are much less likely and periodic checks can be made to ensure against many types of fraudulent practice.

Though I am impressed by the different jobs being done by computers in our firm I am dismayed by the difficulty of swapping from one task to another. Can this danger be made slicker?

The newer forms of software which are designed specifically for office environments are slicker at task-to-task changes. The good news is that this appreciation of what is wanted to support practical office applications is not confined to the more expensive products.



## WORKSHOP

For instance, it is becoming commonplace to expect operators to want to interrupt a mainstream activity for a short period and to make a quick note of something and then to return to the main job in hand. This type of "notepad" feature can be squeezed on to many popular products and is becoming a standard item of supply for the best known names in the office equipment world.

Currently our organisation uses international courier services to despatch high quality reports to the Continent. Is there likely to be an electronic service to replace this considerable expenditure in the near future?

You can comfort yourself by

learning that many others would like such a service.

The realistic best method of transmitting high quality text and graphics in bulk is still being debated. It does seem possible that this is a field for the use of Space satellites. Part of the problem faced by some organisations is the confidential delivery of bulky documents directly into the hands of intended recipients. It is true that personal computers will shortly be more powerful than most of the computers used currently for engineering tasks? My firm uses, for instance, Digital Equipment's VAX machines to serve its engineers.

If the issue at stake is the rise in importance of the personal computer, then the relevant answer is in the affirmative. However, it is most likely that

the issue concerns the best way of supplying computing resources to complete departments within your organisation. The very nature of teamwork involves sharing tasks out between people and if this is done via personal computers then these must be linked together in some way. The variety of linkage schemes that are feasible is very great indeed. The loose linkages merely enable local communication to take place and some expensive items of equipment to be shared in cost. The closer forms of user coupling merely extend existing forms of multi-user computing by adding terminals which are in truth, full-blown personal computers.

The unpleasant financial reality is that it is still expensive to combine personal computers in ways that effectively support the entire organisation. In the last three years my colleagues have reversed their attitudes to forecasts produced from spreadsheet software. Whereas they used to argue about the value of these forecasts they will now accept them without much questioning. Am I right to be concerned at their enthusiasm?

Computer aided gullibility is nothing very new and should be resisted at all costs. A lot depends on the size and complexity of the models being built via the spreadsheet software and, of course, the business importance of the decisions made that may be based on them. Most spreadsheets do little to support the creator of a business model in elucidating the assumptions on which the model is founded. In the instance that relates to a large model there is also a danger that the effects of "rounding" in arithmetic operations can be poorly understood and not properly examined.

I am investigating the storage life of the magnetic tapes used to archive data from our firm's computer discs. I cannot obtain firm assurances that data so stored will be readable in seven years time.

The National Computing Centre can advise you about magnetic material archiving capabilities. As a rough guide it is sufficient to say that the key factor will probably rest with the reading process used with archived tapes. When tapes are read there will always be checks to tell you if errors have occurred. This simple message can be disheartening if a legal need to recover data has to be met.

Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to use a reading method which actually corrects for errors as far as is possible. This involves writing some extra information at the time the files are created.

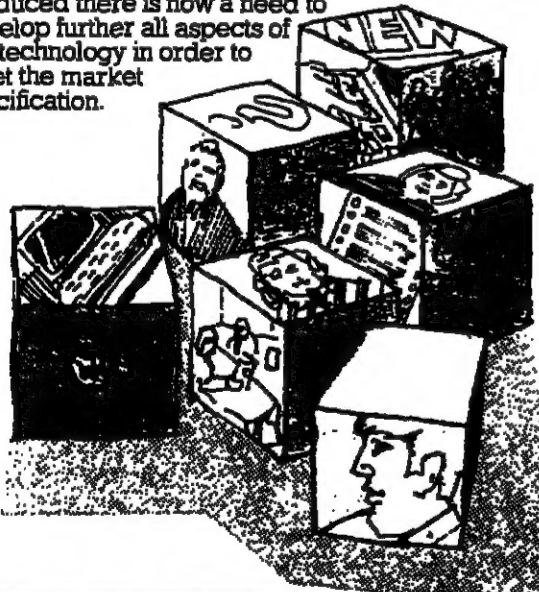
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## Production Supervisor

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## Computer boost for an Arab bank

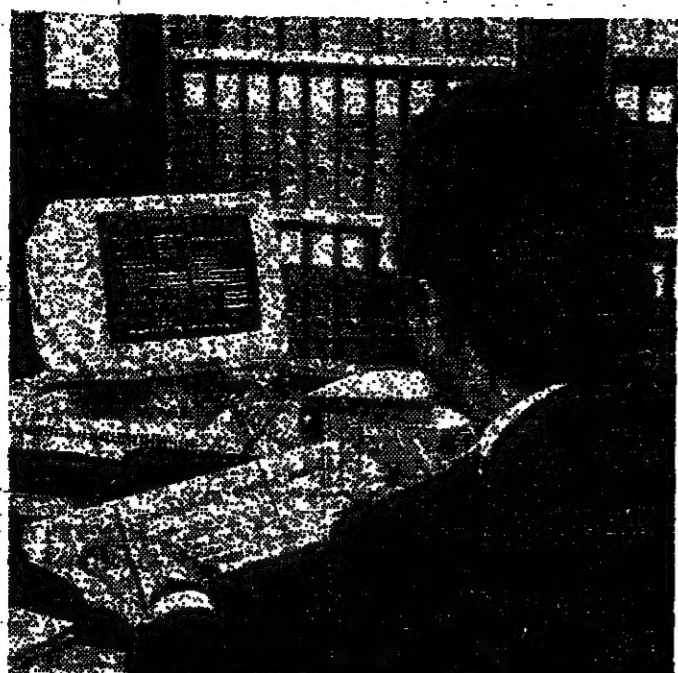
By Geoffrey Ellis

For any business, expansion brings its own problems, not least restricting staff levels to the minimum necessary to sustain growth.

A normal way of funding this growth is through increased profits, but for Dar Al-Maal Al Islami (KMI), a Geneva-based bank which works within the strict guidelines of Islamic banking - it is forbidden to charge interest to clients - economies in operation had to be found, leading it to embark on a comprehensive office automation scheme.

This was separated into three phases, the first was founded on secretarial training in word processing, with each secretary being allocated their own terminal. This phase, lasting for twelve months, finished at the end of 1983.

Currently, the second phase brings in the use of a Local Area Network (LAN) which supports communication between all terminals in the building, as well as distributing standard software such as Lotus 123. By the middle of next year, the final phase should be well under way, with the system able to support international processing and telecommunications, as well as more sophisticated applications such as image processing, where a digitized image can be transmitted internationally, allowing for instance, instant signature verification.



At the keyboard with Arabic on screen

for the development of the package, which has now been launched commercially.

Initially the network system was founded because of a simple operating fault. Loading of the Arabic character set to the printer (a high priority task for the central processors) took over one minute, the processor holding back on other tasks while this was happening. With the natural impatience of operators, the tendency was to switch off, and reload. When this was being done by several operators simultaneously, the entire system entered a state of near suspended animation.

A further addition from Wang-Arabic word processing gave the bank the ability to use a menu driven program in Arabic with shape analysis to assess the shape of the characters, each character needs only a single keystroke, unlike some other packages, which because of the complexity of the Arabic characters, demand multiple keys. DMI provided a test-bed

for the development of the package, which has now been launched commercially.

Initially the network system was founded because of a simple operating fault. Loading of the Arabic character set to the printer (a high priority task for the central processors) took over one minute, the processor holding back on other tasks while this was happening. With the natural impatience of operators, the tendency was to switch off, and reload. When this was being done by several operators simultaneously, the entire system entered a state of near suspended animation.

Last year, 23 per cent of the staff were linked to terminals, but by the end of 1985 this will have doubled.

## Few companies can escape the 'encore' curse

By Geoff Wheelwright

They say lightning never strikes twice. It could also be that success in the microcomputer business strikes about as often. Almost every company in the business, from IBM to Atari, has suffered the "encore" curse. And when it hits, it hits badly as micro companies have had such huge growth rates that expectations for any new product are always extraordinary high.

The first micro company to have great "rag-to-riches" success, Apple Computer, was also the first to be cursed with poor sales on its second home machine: the Apple II. The Apple II software was not - yet it could not make use of the then growing number of Apple II expansion cards nor run all Apple II software.

People were still buying the II in such vast numbers that the III was largely an unsupported irrelevance - and it did not achieve anywhere near the success Apple had foreseen for it.

Atari also followed this pattern, although nowhere near as strongly. Flushed with the success of its games machines, Atari launched a series of home computers (the Atari 400 and 800) in early 1980 and achieved a moderate success with them. Trying to repeat even that moderate success with the new 600XL and 800XL home computers, however, was made almost impossible by a growing public perception of Atari as a "games machine", rather than a computer company.

Since the sale of Atari to former Commodore chief Jack Tramiel, the poor "second string" Atari 600XL and 800XL computers have now become the loss leaders for the new, lean Atari.

The Osborne One portable computer was a runaway hit when it was first released and fuelled an amazing growth rate

for Adam Osborne's new computer company. But delivery of the second machine - the IBM-compatible Osborne PC - was greeted with cries of too little, too late. (There were interim refurbishings of the original Osborne One in the interval, but none really qualified as a new machine.)

Compaq had already cornered the US portable IBM PC market by the time Osborne twigged what was happening - and by the time it was too late.

Even IBM is not immune to this problem. Although it was not really a "second" machine, the PC Junior was IBM's second real entry into the home/business computer market (some people in the US do have IBM PCs in their homes) and has not captured the imagination of US home computer buyers. It seems that businesses feel they must have the all-important three letters on their computer equipment, although it does not impress the home buyer.

Perhaps even more vulnerable to the "seconds" syndrome are software companies. Take VisiCorp, for example, which made its fortune by selling more than 600,000 copies of the first spreadsheet program for the Apple II. The company has since been looking for a product which would follow VisiCorp's success and despite the development of a sophisticated integrated software environment known as VisiCalc, has not yet found it.

There have been two-time winners in the micro business, but they seem the exception rather than the rule. Sinclair Research, for instance, followed the success of its ZX-81 home computer with the ZX spectrum - but even Sinclair had problems repeating that success in the US.

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HIV, the ITV contractor for Wales and the West of England, has the following vacancies in the Computer Department based at its new television centre at Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff:

### Analyst/ Programmer

(Reference T1/599)

Must have a minimum of four years data processing experience, some of which must have involved using Cobol. Ideally, the person should be familiar with Honeywell mainframe computers, the GCOS 3/8 operating system and, in particular, the Honeywell Timesharing sub-system. A knowledge of Honeywell Level 6/DPS6 minicomputers and the GCOS 6 Mod 400 operating system would be an advantage but is not essential.

The prime responsibility of the successful applicant will be to advise and support the Sales operation, which uses a recently installed DPS 8 Model 47 to handle commercial air-time sales. Although the intention is to develop other applications in-house on this machine, including additional systems for our London office, most other project involvement will be in Cardiff using minicomputers.

The salary for this senior position will be circa £14,000 per annum.

### Senior Programmer

(Reference T1/490)

A minimum of four years programming experience is required, some of which must have been gained using Cobol. Ideally, the successful applicant should be familiar with Honeywell Level 6/DPS 6 hardware and the GCOS 6 Mod 400 operating system. Main responsibilities will be to maintain system software on three Honeywell minicomputers at our two sites in Cardiff, and to lead a small team of programmers who maintain and develop systems on the above equipment.

A knowledge of TPS 6 and Screenwrite would be an advantage but is not essential.

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# Translations – at the push of a button

By David Hewson

Foreign translation work, that traditional pin money profession followed by academics domiciled in parrets, is going high-tech.

Telecom Gold, British Telecom's electronic mail system, is being used by a new service designed to offer translators and companies who use them, the chance to avoid costly telexes, time-consuming waits for conventional postal deliveries, and the chore of tracking down the right job.

The London-based Textnet company gives users the chance to download electronically mail to be translated from Italian, Portuguese, Greek, French and German into English, and its founder, Mr Robert Rook, forecasts that around 50 translators will be working through the system by the end of the year.

Any company looking for a translator keys into Textnet through Telecom Gold, specifies the language he is interested in and is offered a list of potential translators and their locations. Pressing another button will give him a list of particular translators' qualifications, specialisms, areas, availability, and technical equipment.

Textnet also has the ability to transfer text directly to typesetters who will turn it into proofs for printing. For individual translators, who pay £100 per annum subscription, there is the added benefit of future access to international term databases and foreign dictionaries.

Work processing and translation bureaux, and typesetting companies, are charged £200 per annum. Companies wishing to use the services must pay £75

if they are already using Telecom Gold, or £100 for Telecom Gold access and Textnet membership.

Mr Rook is the first to admit that individual translators are not people with bags of money to spend on high technology. "They don't have a great deal of money so most of them want to know whether they can use their existing equipment to access Textnet", he says.

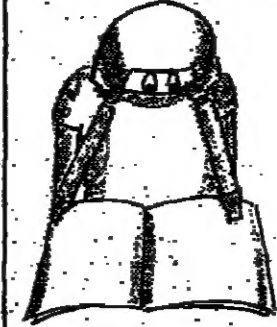
But basic systems can be relatively cheap. Mr Rook happily shuns a micro computer for much of the time and accesses Telecom Gold through a £250 communicating Brother typewriter, ripping the messages off a continuous roll paper holder at the back of the machine.

"The Brother's cheap and easy to move around", he says. "And it means we always have a paper record of everything." He is looking forward to a new Brother due soon which will have a 15K memory and the possibility of add-on disc drives. Many translators use inexpensive Tandy 100 computers.

The great problem in transmitting foreign languages is the use of different accents. British keyboards usually find it impossible to send a grave or an acute down the line. Textnet gets around this by adopting other little-used symbols in their place and agreeing a common table between users. The company has developed software for the Tandy to make the translation at each end automatic.

But even it cannot cope with Japanese though the service will be offering to translate that soon.

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## A superb machine they say – then they blame you when it fails

Paul Davies, a schoolteacher and author tells a tale of woe about when he decided to be computerized

At 2.15pm the phone rang. The service manager of the importers of my printer, told me: "There's nothing wrong with your printer. It's the software that's at fault."

At 2.25pm the phone rang again. A man from software support at the manufacturers told me: "There's nothing wrong with the software. The printer is at fault."

Those messages are typical of my experience of leasing a micro computer and a printer for word-processing. I find there is a world of difference between reviews of equipment in the abstract, and actually trying to make a system work.

I expected the change from typing to word-processing to be difficult. It has been a nightmare. If it could go wrong, it did. I even found out, just as I had decided, enough was

enough that my bank had been paying my quarterly leasing standing orders monthly. That has nothing to do with the equipment but is indicative of the state.

In two and a half months I have had a new keyboard and VDU unit, the printer was returned twice to the importers and a copy of my word processing disc has been re-written to the manufacturers. (Rather typically they haven't returned it yet – and do not answer letters asking for it back.)

A lot of effort has been expended in telling me how superb the equipment is and

how no one else has had any trouble. Even more effort has been expended shifting blame for the system's failure.

Eventually there was only one possible fault left to blame for the malfunctioning equipment. That turned out to be the operator-user "environment" which I think means me. But I had done everything I was told or asked to do, and had followed the instructions exactly. (There was a spirited attempt once to convince that I was using an "embedded command". I replied that "embedded commands" were there to be used, and that anyway I had not used the one in question, and heard no more of that.)

I have learned much about the equipment. I now know, for example, that the mg micro computer has a superb keyboard, ideal for touch-typing. The facilities provided by the extra buttons are a very worthwhile feature – even if the touch buttons require brute force. The ability to use one heavy thumb for changing correction modes speeds writing considerably. The small disks are robust and hold a great deal of information.

The VDU is attractive and easy to read, but it cannot display 80 columns of letters properly.

Much is made of the overall design and appearance of some micros – with some justification. But details do let them down. For example, on my model the mains plug has been fitted upside down, obscuring the on/off switch, and adjusting the VDU angle is a two-person job.

I have used two word processing programs whose faults include standard settings which cannot be changed to suit the individual user's normal requirements; the lack of a pound sign and fractions on the standard format; and the inadequate manual are more than irritations. I rarely use continuous stationery, but every time I attempt to print something I have to change the setting to single sheets. A word processing manual which contains spelling errors and "command characters" the wrong

way round does not inspire confidence. Nor does the fact that it is obviously written only for people who already have an intimate knowledge of the program.

The manual for the printer is even worse, however. Written in basic Japanese English, even where it does make sense, it is usually wrong.

Following the inadequate instructions for inserting the paper, which make no mention, for example, of where to position the paper – will actually rip a paper inserted into the machine. The buttons on my machine never worked, the line feed stuttered and hunched and it always smudged. Since I was told my machine was perfect by the importers, I can only assume it was designed like this.

The manuals for the computer itself are full of cheery remarks saying how good they are; but they are also badly written.

Incidentally, the other software packaged with the computer is fairly disastrous. The spreadsheet, for example, besides occasionally refusing to let me see files ever again, cannot in the form supplied actually print sums of money properly.

Whatever the strengths and weaknesses of the components, the system has never worked. I have struggled with the system a great deal, trying to make it work, but it has never printed anything properly.

I spent nearly two and a half months patiently trying to make the system print. Numerous phone calls, incessant letters, and weeks without the equipment made no difference. Singlehandedly, if the importers and manufacturers were to be believed, I had completely baffled an entire generation of top minds. No-one else had had these difficulties. Yet no-one could deny the numerous faults and the fact that the system was never made to work by anyone.

I have learnt one further thing which might help people learning word processing and struggling with the vagaries of other modern technology, which almost works and almost does what people say it always does for everyone else. However bad things are, at the very least, you won't have to put up with what is laughingly called "software support".

## When that inevitable decision day dawns

By Martin Banks

Many medium-size companies are now facing up to the decision they have been putting off for some time: how to computerize their operations. The choices that face them, however, grow ever more complex, apparently as an inverse function of the number of times manufacturers' advertisements tell that the answers are now simple.

Strangely it is the medium-size companies that have been worst served by the apparently all-embracing rush of information technology. The big companies have their mainframe computers and the small businesses their cheap and cheerful personal computer systems. The medium-size companies have had the microcomputer, but this has often proved to be an expensive and not always suitable alternative to carrying on mapping with the traditional manual systems.

Now these companies have a plethora of choices if they wish to computerize. The personal computer has gone up, there is still the microcomputer, and there are the brand new super microcomputers, that seem to be basically filling the gap between the other two types.

If the advertisements are to be believed, each and every one of these different categories will be exactly what the potential user is looking for. Once installed there will be a million reasons, of course, why that particular choice was inappropriate in practice. These potential users now need to think long and hard about what they want from a computer for their business, and what they can now be a system available to solve their problems, if they can define them properly.

Take the personal computer. In all its guises, for example, it has for several years been the ideal workhorse for the small business where its tolerable performance and poor memory capacity have been sufficient for their minimal data processing requirements. For the medium-size company, a single personal computer is an inadequate choice, even if it is one of the latest 16-bit desk top machines. Certainly

such computers, have great advantages, the main one being that they are ideal tools for individuals to work with. Through a company is made up of individuals, they have to be able to communicate to effectively work together. To be effective tools, therefore, the personal computers must also be able to easily communicate with each other.

This can be achieved in a variety of ways, but all of them have their drawbacks. The main drawback of the microcomputer has always been cost. For some users, where the number of terminals required runs close to or into the hundreds, this causes no problem – a network of personal computers would probably cost the same. But for those companies looking for a system to serve maybe a dozen staff in a centralized system, the microcomputer is just too expensive.

Until recently there used not to be a solution for the problems of such users. Now there is the Supermicrocomputer. These are an interesting mixture of how technology is really advancing in a physical package not that much bigger than a desk-top micro they can pack comparable facilities to a specialist microcomputer. In memory and disc storage capacities they are the equal of many microcomputers, while in operation they can, in certain circumstances, provide a better performance.

The most interesting aspect of these supermicros is that they are generally following the Unix operating system already set in motion with the microcomputer. One of the key features of Unix is software portability: there will soon be a wealth of applications programs available which should be easily portable to any of these new machines. This, it must be noted, was the facility given to many of the original personal computers by the CP/M operating system, which resulted in many of them (and the operating system itself) becoming extremely successful.

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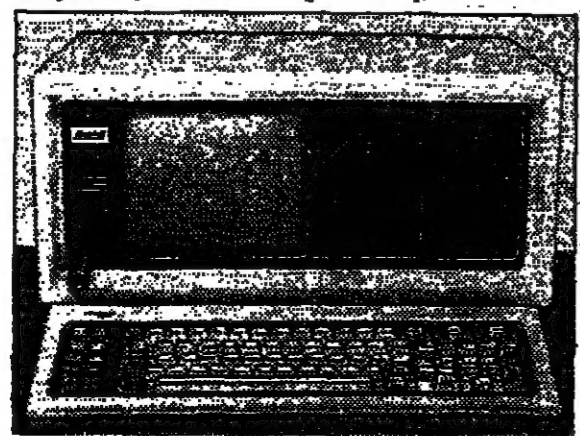
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